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ON DUTY AT CHRISTMASTIME

HOW we hate to be on duty at Christmastime! We try to plan our engagements so that we may be at home, or with friends, at this happiest of seasons, as all registrars can testify. But sometimes fate is against us,—what then? Well, there are compensations. Let me tell of a few that have come to me.

Once I was in the country, just before Christmas, with a pneumonia patient. The people were foreigners and they were very ignorant of the laws of health, but they were also teachable and coöperative, so it was an interesting case, and combined with my ordinary duties, I had a great deal of public health and preventive work.

There were several children in the family; who could resist talking to children of Santa Claus at Christmas time? They had evidently never heard "Twas the Night before Christmas" and after my first recital, I was constantly urged to repeat it. The father overhearing it and seeing the children's big eyes and eager faces, said to me: "I wish you wouldn't tell the children about Christmas; with the additional expense of sickness, we can't give them any Christmas presents this year."

Children, and no presents, at Christmas time? Propostorous! I begged

him not to be offended if I played Santa Claus and presently he, too, was growing eager and expectant.

All I had to do was to write to my mother at home. She passed the story on to our neighbors and friends, and soon a box was on its way to the little farmhouse. I didn't have the fun of seeing it opened, and for once I almost regretted leaving my patient just before Christmas. But he was better and I could be spared; so the box arrived, and I left, just before the 25th.

Part of my Christmas joy that year lay in imagining the happy faces of the children when they awoke and found their stockings had been filled. A letter in broken English and misspelled words came to me later. It did not contain as many details as I should have liked, but it did assure me that there had been joy in the farmhouse, for the parents, the invalid, and the grandmother, as well as for the children. What fun to have a chance to "press the button," which is all I did.

Another Christmas found me on duty in a wealthy home; a wearily wealthy one. There were a dear new baby, an unimaginative mother, a practical minded father, a little two-year old, and the servants.

The Christmas tree and the Christmas

dinner were to be at the grandparents', my patient would celebrate the day in bed, the servants would be given time off, and that was all there was to it. What a truly dreadful Christmas! I couldn't stand it.

Little by little I fired the mother's slow nature to a mild enthusiasm in the thought of hanging the baby's little sock by the fireplace in our room, and her sister's too. I would get some trifles at a neighborhood store; there should be a bright new dime in the toe of each. Were there to be no gifts for the maids? Yes, money. Well, let's give them some little personal thing beside. What would they like? Verily, the atmosphere grew Christmassy as we planned, and we went so far as to hang wreaths in our own windows as well as in those down stairs. It was a nice Christmas after all.

My pleasantest Christmas on duty was spent with people who had mental and spiritual wealth, though they had to count their pennies carefully. Here it

was easy to share my plans with my patient and for her to share hers with me,—we were so used to the same method of celebration,—“making something out of nothing and a quarter of a yard of ribbon,” while joy bells ring in the heart. It was not hard here to see the Madonna in my dear patient, nor to thank God for His greatest gift as I held the Christmas baby in my arms.

But there must be a surprise! What is Christmas without one? When the baby awoke in the blackness of early Christmas morning, I put a tiny package in her arms as I carried her to her mother. How we laughed softly together, that mother and I, as she received the baby and the package together. Not less astonishing, however, was what I found when I picked up the baby at the conclusion of her Christmas breakfast, for tightly clasped in her arms was a little package addressed to me.

Yes, one can have a happy Christmas, even when on duty at Christmas time.

WORK—THE CURE

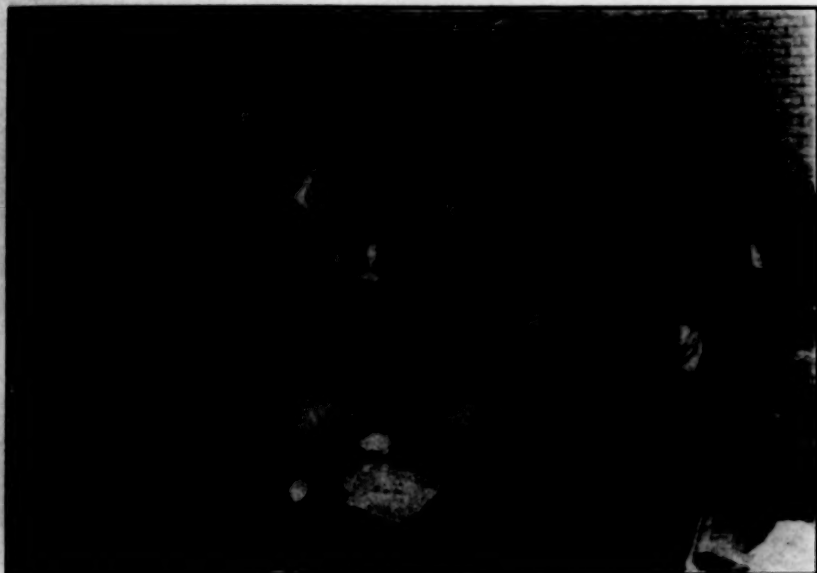
By WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS

A few days ago I answered a telephone call from a hospital social service nurse. She requested that I see “an old lady who was just being discharged from the hospital and who wants to get some sort of light work.” In the same week an old man had come into my office, bringing a note from a doctor, which read:

I have known Mr. ——— and his wife for more than fifteen years and can hardly find words to properly express my regard for them. In all that time I have never heard one word of complaint from either of them,

not even during the periods of enforced idleness due to illness nor when he had lost several positions through lack of strength, which I know was the result of lack of nourishment. I trust you will find some way to help them.

To me it was quite plain that neither of these fine old people had one chance in a thousand of securing work in any of the regular channels of industry. In fact, they had both lost their last positions, each held for only a short time, on account of slowness and feebleness due to advanced years. The average business house “cannot be bothered” with



THE PAINT SHOP

such people. I remember well the abrupt question hurled at me over the phone by an employer to whom I had referred an elderly woman. "What do you think we're running over here,—an Old Ladies' Home?" My only answer could be an apology for having troubled him, for the old lady was, to use her own expression, "well along in years." I venture to say that those having to do with cases showing depressive tendencies would find more actual recoveries through the use of the work cure than through any other medium. The thought that one is cast aside, of no further use in the world, is one of the surest producers of "the blues"; make no mistake about that.

Over in a three-story building at 505 East 16th Street may be seen, every day, a group of some seventy old men and women who at one time or another have

found themselves in positions pretty much like those referred to above. They came, or were referred to the A.I.C.P.¹ with one request—a chance to work, an opportunity to go on earning their way. And for most of them, no one could be found who wanted them. What was to be done? Send them to the almshouse? The mere suggestion of it strikes terror to their hearts! Let them ask for alms on the streets? Most of those of whom I write will not even ask assistance of kindly conducted private relief organizations until reduced to most distressing circumstances. Only by giving them opportunity for work can this fine feeling of pride and independence be preserved. This, the Old Men's Toy Shop and the Women's Work Room provide.

¹ Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.



As indicated by the name, the men's department specialises on toys—all sorts of things that are the delight of children. In one room you will find the old men sawing, sandpapering, fitting, nailing; in another these plain, wooden shapes take on color and character at the hands of others who have been taught to paint. At first, this part of the work was most crude. The eyes of the cats did not match, the zebra's stripes ran together, chickens and ducks had a queer resemblance. Teaching and practice brought results and today the old men's products are sold on their merit. In the Women's Department, the task of deciding on the nature of work to be done was a bit easier. Most women can sew after a fashion. The specialties are two,—clothing and gowns for institutional use and, as an offset for these more austere articles, the daintiest of rompers and little dresses for young chil-

dren. At Christmastime, particularly, many of the women join the "rag-doll brigade," as it is known in the shops, and the demand for these popular young ladies is ever in excess of the supply.

Many of the shops' products find their way into some of the 5,000 red stockings that go every year into the tenement homes of families in which A.I.C.P. nurses and visitors are interested.

It is true, I dare say, as I have been sometimes told, that there is nothing particularly "constructive" in what is done at these shops, at least in the sense of the word as generally used in social work and public health vocabulary. Yet I know of many people, sons and daughters, who count it their greatest joy to shower affection upon fathers and mothers or other elders in their families. To them, any other course would be thought of as most destructive to their own hearts and characters, a rare quality

lost from their lives, for which no other attainment in life could make compensation. Personally, I believe any child welfare program should somewhere give emphasis to that high quality.

The favorite song of the old ladies at the Shops (they often sing it as they work) is "There's Sunshine in My Soul

Today." That may seem a bit sentimental, yet I never hear it without going back in thought to the times when many of these same old people came to the A.I.C.P. offices discouraged, depressed, almost spirit spent because they felt no one wanted "to be bothered" about them.

RADIUM THERAPY

BY ANNA L. GIBSON, R.N.

THE use of radium as a therapeutic agent is now so common in institutions and by physicians in private practice, it is very important that all nurses should have some knowledge of the fundamental facts regarding this agent, and the care of patients receiving treatment.

Physics of Radium.—Radium is a metal of the alkaline earth family. Its atomic weight is 226. The metal radium has been isolated in very minute quantities, but it has no use in therapeutics. It occurs in nature in the salts, radium sulphate, radium chloride and bromide, which are in combination with uranium compounds in the form of pitchblende and carnotite. The extraction of the radium from pitchblende and carnotite is a very laborious process.

From one ton of ore, five tons of chemical products, and fifty tons of water, it is possible to obtain two to five centigrams of radium, an amount about the size of the head of a pin. Macroscopically, it appears as a fine, white powder. If one could look at radium under the microscope he would see that it is always scintillating, and this scintil-

lation is due to the fact that radium is constantly giving off minute particles of matter and discharging rays of electrical energy.

In radiotherapy we are dealing with three kinds of radiation:

1. *Alpha Rays.* The alpha particle is the nucleus of a helium atom with two + charges of electricity. The alpha rays are the least penetrating, being usually absorbed by the glass walls of containers. Where they come in contact with the skin they produce a superficial reaction without being of any therapeutic value. A thin sheet of writing paper or rubber is sufficient to absorb these rays.

2. *Beta Rays.* The beta particles are negative electrons of enormous velocity. These rays vary from those which barely penetrate thin-walled glass containers, to those that are absorbed only by several millimeters of brass. They are made up of short and long rays, all of which are more penetrating than alpha rays. They have a very powerful effect on the surface but little on the deeper structures. If the glass container is placed inside a hollow steel

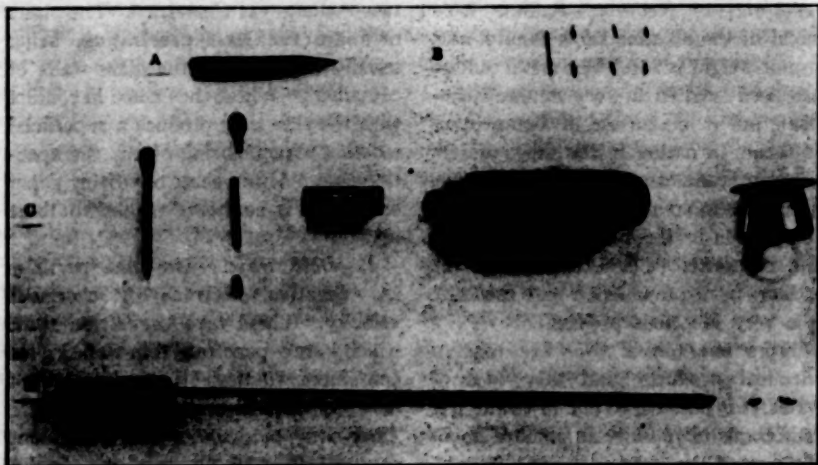
tube one-fourth of a millimeter in thickness, the more caustic, soft beta rays are absorbed. These rays are of service therapeutically in certain superficial conditions.

3. *Gamma Rays.* Gamma rays are the most highly penetrating rays of radium. They are similar to X-rays, but they are more penetrating; they are not particles of matter as are alpha rays, but are pulsations of the ether. This type of radiation is the most important in radium therapeutics. Substances capable of absorbing all alpha and beta rays are interposed between the diseased tissue when the gamma rays are used. These substances are called filters. A filter of two millimeters of lead cuts off practically all the beta rays and allows only the gamma rays to pass through. Doses of this type are given over glands, the spleen, or deep metastases. A filter of

silver, one millimeter in thickness, may be used to cut off beta radiation. Such an applicator is used for the treatment of naevi.

Applicators.—The applicators used may contain either radium salts or radium emanation (gaseous radio-active product of radium bromide in solution); the effectiveness of the emanation is no greater than when the radium salts are used. The emanation method has certain advantages. These advantages are: there is less danger of losing the radium; a greater flexibility is obtained; and a large quantity of radio-activity of long life, like radium, cannot possibly get lodged in the patient's system by accident.

Tissue subjected to radiation becomes somewhat altered and has less resistance to bactericidal invasion, therefore tubes and filters should be surgically clean.



KEY TO FIGURE 1

- A—Radium in glass container.
B—"Seeds" (radium in tiny glass containers).
C—Filters: steel needles with detachable eye and point; silver and lead jackets; cone

- for elevating radium tube, thus producing uniform radiation over certain areas.
D—Trocar used when inserting radium "seeds" into tumor masses.

Radium emanation in steel jackets, metal, and rubber screens should be boiled. Radium salts in silver tubes should be placed in carbolic acid solution or alcohol.

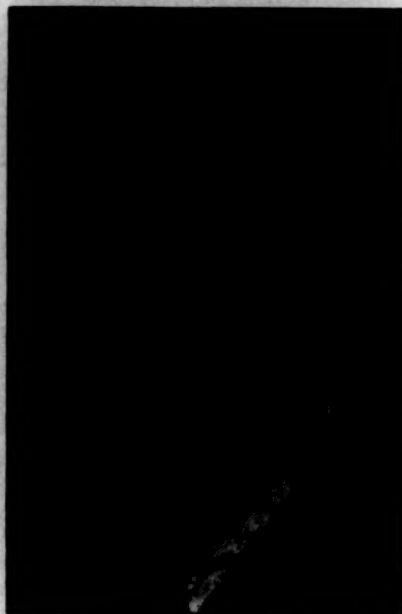
The curie (so called in honor of Madame Curie) is the unit in which quantities of radium emanation are expressed; the gram is the unit used when the radium salts are employed. A curie equals a gram; a millicurie equals a milligram.

Action on Cells.—The effect of radium irradiation upon any living cell, if of sufficient intensity, and permitted to act for a sufficient length of time, shows three clearly established phases: increase of cell activity, with possible associated proliferation; arrest of cell activity; degeneration and destruction of the cell. A pathological cell is much more susceptible to irradiation than is the normal one.

Symptoms and Treatment.—When radium is applied locally we expect to see certain anatomical and physical changes. We hope to see the activity of the growth checked, the tumor being decreased in size, either without any apparent breaking-down of its structure or by degeneration of the mass and a general sloughing off of its substances. Under successful treatments the classic results show a disappearance of the growth entirely. Sometimes it is not possible to obtain such results, due to the uncontrollable activity of the cancer cell, and there is little to be hoped for in the way of a cure, but radium may be applied in such cases as a palliative measure, because we know that it will largely control hemorrhage, reduce the odor, and relieve the symptoms of pain.

Superficial lesions are the most favorable for treatment. The malignant cases are more difficult. The earlier a case can be treated, the greater the chance of a successful result. Surgery offers in nearly all cases a better prospect than radiation, so it should be given the first place and radiation should be used after operation in the hope that recurrence may be delayed or prevented. In many cases combined treatment is considered better than either alone.

Insufficient dosage of radium at times tends to increase the growth and activity of cancer cells, so it is extremely



KEY TO FIGURE 2

Sarcoma of the Orbit. Routine treatment after radiation; removal of crusts and slough; cleansing with 4 per cent boracic acid solution; application of boracic acid ointment or white vasoline to excoriated areas; dry sterile dressing. (A drop of Oil of Bergamot added to the ointment makes an excellent deodorizer.)

important that a proper dosage be applied.

Although normal tissue is many times more resistant to radium than is cancerous structure, it should be carefully protected during the treatment; therefore, it is possible to apply very heavy dosage, destructive in type, to the cancerous growth and not do serious damage to the adjoining tissue. It is most important for the nurse to understand this and to see that the applicator remains in place, or if there are to be successive applications, not to overlap, as a doubling of dosage produces severe burns. At times a troublesome burn occurs where a heavy dose of radium has been given and screened with most careful technic. Patients are warned that a burn will probably develop. There is no danger from such a burn other than penetration. These burns heal slowly, sometimes taking weeks and months to heal.

The physician usually gives instructions for the care of these burns, such as applications of white wash to reddened areas, and removing of crusts from ulcerated portions, cleansing with 4 per cent boracic acid solution, followed by application of white vaseline or boric ointment. Nausea and vomiting often follow heavy doses of radium. This discomfort can be greatly relieved by giving the patient small amounts of iced ginger ale or sodium bicarbonate. The effect may be mechanical, due to the presence of a foreign body, in which case relief will not be had until the radium is removed. It must be remembered that the cancer patient is ill, sometimes desperately ill, and he should be given the benefit of anything that will build up resistance, such as rest, diet,

fresh air, and proper care of the local lesion.

Dangers to Workers.—One of the most common and pernicious habits of radium workers is to play with radium applicators. They should leave them severely alone except when in actual preparation for a patient, and then handle them only with the greatest of care. Nurses find it difficult to understand that these innocent appearing little radium tubes in metallic containers have any potency for harm until their fingers begin to show characteristic trophic changes, and they experience discomfort from other constitutional disturbances—lassitude, painful and profuse menstrual periods—which are not accountable to other causative factors.

A nurse who was accustomed to carry radium each morning from one room to another, suddenly developed a severe burn on the hand. This was accounted

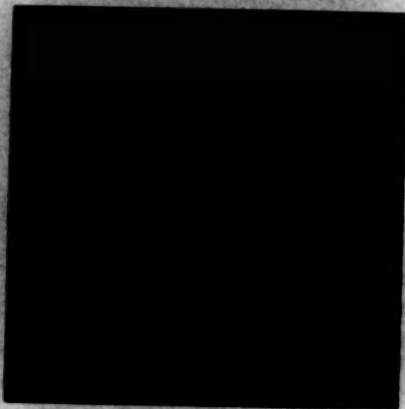


FIGURE 3

Photograph showing the flattening of the ridges of the tips of the fingers; thickening of the heavy layer of the epidermis with scaling. Note how the free ends of the nails stand away from the fleshy part of the finger tips, also cracking of nail.

for by the discovery that a few days previously she had had a long conversation with another nurse in the passage between the two rooms. Nurses must be taught the importance of protection and how to take advantage of it. They must be taught to keep at a proper distance from all unscreened radiation, and to handle all applicators with long-handled forceps. The making-up of applicators—putting the radium tubes in lead jackets, affixing the gauze rolls and adhesive strips—should be done behind a body screen lined with lead 5 cm. in thickness. All the accessories should be prepared in advance so that the actual time period of the radium contact may be as short as possible. Adhesive strips may be quickly removed by dropping the applicator into a cup of benzine.

Radium needles should be placed in a lead container, leaving only the eye exposed for threading. The screening of the applicators (placing the tube of radium in lead and silver jackets, etc.), which is the manipulation causing the largest amount of exposure, is generally done by the nurses in radium clinics, and

nurses engaged in this work should be changed every month.

Blood examinations should be made on all workers before they are subjected to exposure, then periodic examinations should be made. The red cells are not as sensitive to radiation as are the leukocytes; therefore, an anemia must be looked upon as a grave departure from the normal and will indicate a serious over-exposure. Undue exposure is associated at all times with a moderate leukopenia, a relative lymphocytosis, a relative polycythemia, and an occasional eosinophilia.

Complete protection can undoubtedly be obtained. It requires not only means, but continual caution on the part of the individual. A dental film carried in the pocket for two weeks will give a quick index of excessive exposure; if it is definitely fogged or blackened, protection should be increased.

Nurses should be thoroughly instructed in the proper manipulation of the applicators, and in the precautions necessary to avoid serious effects from careless handling.

DONALD'S CHRISTMAS

BY MARY F. SCOTT

ALTHOUGH Christmas was fully a month away, Donald Rea was obsessed with thoughts of it. It made no difference how adroitly mother and nurse tried to turn his thoughts into other channels, they would return to it, and always with a groan. For Donald was ill, so ill that at one time the flickering spark of life seemed to have been extinguished, but at the point where the slightest deviation either way meant life

or death, it swayed a fraction of a point to the life side, and the poor, pain-racked body started waveringly to pick up again the threads of life. Curvature of the spine the doctors called it, but to poor Donald, lying there, it seemed a curvature of the world. Scrofula had preceded the spinal complaint. Youth and his former excellent health were his greatest assets, but his limbs were painful and utterly useless. Donald had

lived life fully, every minute of the twenty-four hours, when good health was his portion, but now, when active sports were cut off and sickness claimed him, he chafed under it, and its attendant evils. He was, however, blessed with a mother who knew boys, and a nurse who had insight into matters of vital moment where a boy was the central figure.

Fresh air and plenty of it was the doctor's instruction, and the nurse saw to it that this was carried out to the letter. Donald was wrapped warmly, the windows were thrown open, and a delightful view of the skating pond was given.

"Look, Donald, look, at Tad Flint, making the figure eight," cried the nurse. "Isn't that fine? Watch him closely, and get ideas. You know you have a much better place here to observe him than if you were skating, and then when you fasten your skates on, you may go him one better. You see how he does it, don't you think you could improve on it?" "I might," answered interested Donald. "Tad is fine at that, you know, Miss Graham, but I think his lines are not bold enough. May I have a piece of paper, and a pencil, and see if I can improve on it?—on paper," he added, with a grim smile. Then began the drawing problem, a curve here, a curve there, and Donald spent a happy quarter of an hour, looking, absorbing, sketching. A new light came into his eyes, the creative spirit was aroused, and after the fresh air period was over, a restful, contented sleep followed.

Then came the joy of watching his chums rolling the snow into balls, larger and larger the balls grew, puffing, pant-

ing and laughing were the boys who rolled them up and down. "Mom, I bet on Jack Grime, who do you bet on?" cried the excited youth. "I bet on Tad," was the answer. "Mother, you're losing, you're losing, you've lost!" With a sigh of ecstasy he lay back.

"Miss Graham," he said, turning to the nurse, "I'll try to do what you tell me, so I can be with the boys soon. But, gee! it's hard. You don't know a boy's feelings, exactly, being a woman, but at that," he added, as an after-thought, "you're better than some men I know. You'd never think they'd ever been kids. But maybe they were sissy boys. I don't like sissy boys, do you? Mother doesn't." "No, I don't either, but when a boy is ill, and rough sports are not for him, and his active hands long for something to do, a little work bordering on a girl's doesn't hurt him." "No?" doubtfully. "No, and to prove it, a short time before Christmas, I am going to have a certain young chap, by name, Donald, help a young woman, meaning me, fix up this room in a regular Christmasy manner. You see, Donald," she added, confidentially, "I have so much to do, preparing my chart for the doctor, and attending to your medicine, etc., that I am going to leave the bulk of the work to you. Will you help me?" "Sure. I'll do the best I can." "That's settled then, and I am so relieved. It takes a load off my mind."

The weeks passed; some flew, others dragged, still they passed, until just one week to Christmas. Donald had had fresh air and sunlight, in abundance, a strengthening diet, and under the skillful physician's directions he was gaining day by day. Then the wonderful plan was unfolded to the eager boy, by

the no less eager nurse. Her own childhood days were not so far behind that she could not remember them vividly.

It was to be a real Christmas celebration, in the boy's room. Five boon companions of Donald's were to be invited and Donald, the host, made six, all the doctor would allow. Ground pine and cedar were brought to the room, a little at a time, and the girl's deft fingers, assisted by the halting work of Donald, accomplished wonders. Little bunches were made and tied to a rope, which later was to festoon the room, popcorn was strung, and figures of various descriptions were cut out of gay colored paper, to accentuate the festive tone of the room. Presents were wrapped and labeled, ready for the tree. Yes, a tree, a Christmas tree! right in Donald's room!

Miss Graham knew that in the treatment of no disease was it more necessary to consult the temperament of the patient, than in this one, and nobly was she responding to that knowledge. At the first signs of fatigue, work was suspended, and rest, full and complete, followed.

The night before the great day was spent quietly by Donald, and the morning following, but when nourishment had been administered at noon, and Donald had been looked over carefully by Dr. Joy and declared fit, the merriment began. Two hours was the limit,—but into those a lifetime seemed crowded. The boys came, cautioned a little to curb their naturally high spirits, the shades were drawn, the lights turned on, shining on bright, expectant faces. Mother, father and nurse effaced themselves and youth held sway.

Refreshments were served, all the

good things boyhood delights in, the cream being fashioned in the shape of a snowball, with a sprig of holly in the top. The presents were handed out by Donald, and were received with subdued shouts by the boys.

Donald's present, from "the bunch," was a beautiful pair of skates, presented by Tad Flint, who had prepared a brilliant speech, and had even type-written it on his father's machine, but—when he came to read it, something happened to his eyes, and the characters jumped up and down so, he could not make them out, so he improvised: "Gee, Donald, we kids are mighty sorry you're sick; we miss you, Donald, for" with magnanimity, "you could always lick the bunch. But we've had a bang-up time, and thanks for the knife; gee, how I wanted one; and thanks, also, for the bunch."

To the consternation of himself, and the huge enjoyment of the boys he made a profound bow, as he was taught when finishing his piece at school. A howl of merriment greeted him; he flushed, and stepped back sheepishly.

Miss Graham stepped into the breach. "Now, Mr. Host," bowing elaborately to Donald, "the whole bunch will sing one Christmas Carol, and then I'll wave my wand, and the sand man will come." The boys sang "Holy Night," with gusto. The spirit was infectious. Mr. and Mrs. Rea joined in, and last, but by no means least, Donald, in a little piping voice, at which, in health, the boys would have roared, but now it was passed by without comment.

Then, "Shoo! Shoo!! Shoo!!!" laughed Miss Graham, waving her white apron, "chicks, go to roost, and let my bantam rest."

METHODS OF INSPECTION

By HARRIET L. P. FRIEND, R.N.

IN the inspection of schools of nursing there are several factors to be considered. Briefly these may be summarized as living and teaching conditions. Under teaching conditions would be considered provision for practical as well as theoretical teaching. This article will consider briefly methods of determining whether or not each of these conditions is satisfactory.

Taking up first the living conditions,—a complete tour of the nurses' hall or residence must be made. In the bedrooms note the dresser and closet space for each student, whether there are double beds (that is, two students sleeping in one bed), whether comfortable chairs for each student, and the provision for quiet for night nurses. Note the order of the rooms, corridors, lavatories, and how much care of the home is required of the student nurse. If the student is obliged to use her bedroom for preparation of her class work, notice the character of the lighting, whether good or not, and if there is provision of a table for writing. Laundry, sewing room and kitchenettes all show that considerable thought is given to the comfort of the student. The standard for the number of baths and toilets, as a minimum, is set forth in The Standard Curriculum for Schools of Nursing. Make a note of the linen supply for the beds. Look at the recreation rooms, see what provision is made for visitors, for parties, and for amusement, as piano or victrola, space for dancing. Note whether or not there is a gymnasium and, if so, for what purpose it is used. If the dining room is

in the residence hall, see what the accommodations are and the service, as well as the character of the food. Ask about chaperonage in the home and if there is a social director or committee responsible for social activities; also take up the matter of student government.

Under the teaching conditions, several factors would be considered, as experience given is divided under two headings,—theory and practice.

Under theory, note the class-room facilities. It is well to have an inventory of its contents and that of the library. The subjects in the curriculum should be listed, with the number of hours, the name and qualification of the instructor. To get an idea of a course it is well to see an outline. The student's note book will also give an idea of the course. The time of day in which instruction is given is also to be noted. Look particularly to see at what hours, and how often each week, night nurses are required to get up for lectures and classes. The number of full time paid instructors is a fact to note, and the time given in conference with students, provision for study periods, places and lights for study. The average student nurse is obliged to do most of her studying at night. The dietitian as well as the nurse instructors should have an opportunity for conference with the inspector of schools of nursing.

To survey the conditions for practice would require a visit to the patients' rooms or wards, including the service rooms, linen closets, diet kitchen, etc. For instance, what is the equipment for

the bedside care of the patient? Where and how is it kept? How often is it used? How is it cared for after use? A question as to routine care of patients is helpful in providing this information. Good service rooms show utensil and water sterilizers, provision for disposal of wastes, good storage for equipment, and places to wash and care for such, provision for disposal of soiled linen, etc.

The student nurse primarily has her experience in care of patients so that she may learn to do all nursing procedures with ease and learn accurately to observe a patient and be able to determine how best to regulate the conditions under her control for his benefit. It is well to notice whether the student is being taught to care for each patient as a unit or whether one student does all the treatments for the group of patients while another gives all the medicines, etc. See if the student keeps a case record. The make-up of the patient's bed side record, of the day and night order books and reports, will show to what extent the student nurse really observes the patients she cares for. For instance, if medicines are ordered and recorded as prescription number so and so, or if the temperature or other reaction is not recorded after a sponge, the student is not likely to be getting much application of the principles which she has had expounded to her in the class room.

It is essential to note the correlation of theory and practice and the place which the head nurse has in this correlation, realizing of course that assignment to practice usually comes from the office of the principal but that the head nurse of each ward plays an im-

portant part as a teacher because of her close association with patient and student nurse. It is a good practice to list the name of each head nurse with a department, also the heads of departments, such as the operating room.

There are certain types of practice aside from the regular medical, surgical, obstetrical and pediatric services, that not all student nurses obtain, but a place should be made on the inspection report for these and such noted, as experience in the drug room, X-ray room, etc. Asking about special experiences will sometimes develop information as to exploitation of a student in practice that is not educational.

With the constantly increasing importance of nutrition in prevention and care of disease, inspection of a school of nursing should include a careful survey of the dietetic facilities. Particular note should be made of the various types of diets being prepared by student nurses, the supervision of these diets and the opportunity the student has for observing the results of feeding.

The place and length of affiliations will of course be noted.

It is necessary to acquire certain statistics during inspection and a typed or printed form should be prepared. Valuable hints may be gained by obtaining and studying the forms used by boards of nurse examiners in other states. Also a study of the Standard Curriculum notes on training schools for nurses is an invaluable help. Briefly, the form should give a concise physical description of the hospital plant, of its organization, endowment, funds for maintaining the school, and of its services. It is sometimes necessary to assist hospitals to prepare a census form

that will show the number of days of each kind of service. This is one basis for determining the practice given the student nurse. Next the form should show a summary of ward facilities, of nurses' residence and teaching facilities, hours of duty and recreation, noting exceptions, length of vacations, illness, provision of uniforms, allowance. All forms used as training school records should be collected at this time for filing, also the curriculum of the school with a list of library and reference books, texts owned and used by each student, and an inventory of class room and laboratory equipment.

It seems trivial to suggest that the full name and address of the hospital should head the report as well as the date and time of day of inspection, but these facts have proved of importance. As to time of inspection, experience seems to show that it is better to notify the school of your expected visit and that the morning shows more of the ward procedures. I have found, however, that the time has to be varied in individual instances.

Plenty of time must be allowed for study of the record of each student nurse, to get an idea of the average of services and theory given. If the law regulating nurse registration requires an entrance educational minimum, it will be necessary to ascertain that each student has the papers from school authorities, etc., or the entrance certificate that is required. If the board of nurse examiners obtains a matriculation report from each school of nursing, annually, this list should be compared with the class rolls, as occasionally a student's name appears on the class roll whose

entrance credentials are missing and discovery at this time may save the student considerable embarrassment later on.

The file from the office of the board of nurse examiners, containing reports, correspondence, etc., from a school of nursing, may well be carried on the visit to the school. The practice of issuing an annual report from a school in addition to the report of the inspector is common. Any notes made on receipt of this report can be discussed during the visit of the inspector and recommendations made by the board of examiners may be followed up.

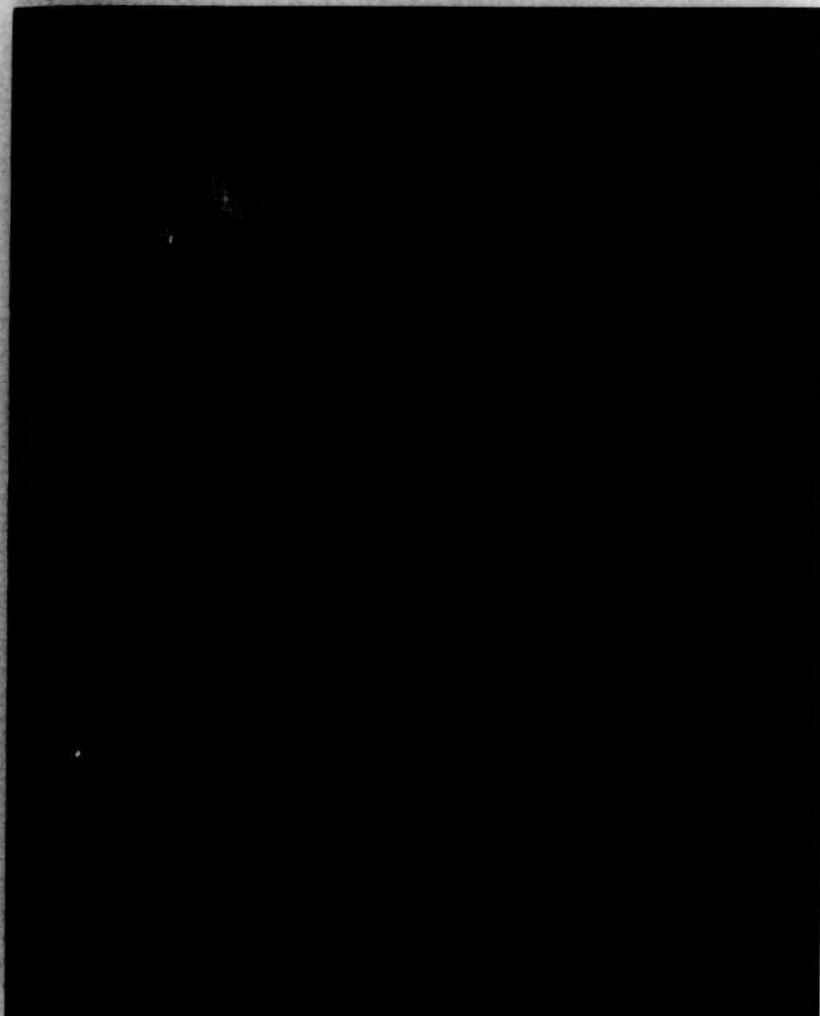
If necessary, interviews with the training school committee can be arranged at the time of inspection for the discussion of problems. An opportunity to meet the student nurses is valuable.

It has been suggested that a report of inspection should be furnished to the principal of the school and also to the president of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital or the Chairman of the Training School Committee (the educational committee of the school, I would prefer to call it). At all times reports should contain facts rather than opinions, and verbal expressions should be avoided, because of danger of misrepresentation.

In conclusion, inspection of schools will be not only a matter of acquiring statistics, but an opportunity for friendly counsel. Every visit of the inspector should leave the school authorities better informed as to the aims and methods of nurse education. If the ideal for maintaining the school is educational, each visit will be an inspiration for inspected and inspector alike.

CHRISTMAS FOR THE CHRONICS

By FRANCES JONES LESLIE



ONE OF THE GUESTS

FOR weeks before Christmas, as the Visiting Nurses made their rounds, their aged and chronic patients told them of the wonderful Christmas party to which they were invited. The little invitations were read and re-read and it



"TOBY" PLAYS SANTA CLAUS

seemed as if the eventful day would never come. But before the patients knew it, machines stopped at their very doors, nurses in crisp blue dresses helped them bundle up in warm wraps, while strong, reliable chauffeurs lifted the helpless into cars.

At the doors of the Church in whose parlors the festivities occurred, were wheeled chairs for those unable to walk. The parlors were decorated in Christmas greens; in a far corner stood a beautiful tree with colored lights glimmering through its branches. One aged man, Mr. Olson, did not know whether to look at the gorgeous tree or at the Mary Pickford film which was the first thing on the program. The movie was much enjoyed, even by Mrs. O'Brien, who is

totally blind, for a dear old lady next to her told her the story as the picture was shown.

Tears came to the eyes of our aged guests as a boy soprano sang "It Came upon the Midnight Clear" and "Holy Night." However, the tears did not last long, for in ran a little black dog named Toby, barking his bow-wow to tell the patients that he wanted each to have one of the Santas, filled with candy, which were in baskets attached to his sides.

As Toby made his rounds, the members of the Junior Board brought from the Christmas tree a present for each guest. Mr. Erickson was too much excited to open his present, for he had never been to a party in his life. The

women were quite speechless when they unwrapped their presents and discovered dainty bowls with bulbs in them to grow at their window sills. Some of the men had never owned neckties before, so they were very grateful to Santa Claus.

While the kettle was boiling for five o'clock tea, Mrs. Brown, one of the patients, surprised all with recitations given very acceptably.

Finally the refreshments were served: coffee, tea, sandwiches, ice cream, and gaily decorated cakes. The nurses helped those not able to feed themselves. One man was too much embarrassed to eat in the presence of so many "ladies." Nearly every one wanted to save some of the sweets to take home to members of the family. Fortunately, the Juniors had provided so amply that this was possible, some patients even carrying off bricks of ice cream.

The members of the Junior Board

were most reluctant to send their patients home. A more grateful and appreciative set of guests has seldom been entertained. The Christmas spirit was caught even by the chauffeurs who thoughtfully drove the patients through the main streets of town in order that they might enjoy the dazzling lights and decorated windows of the shops.

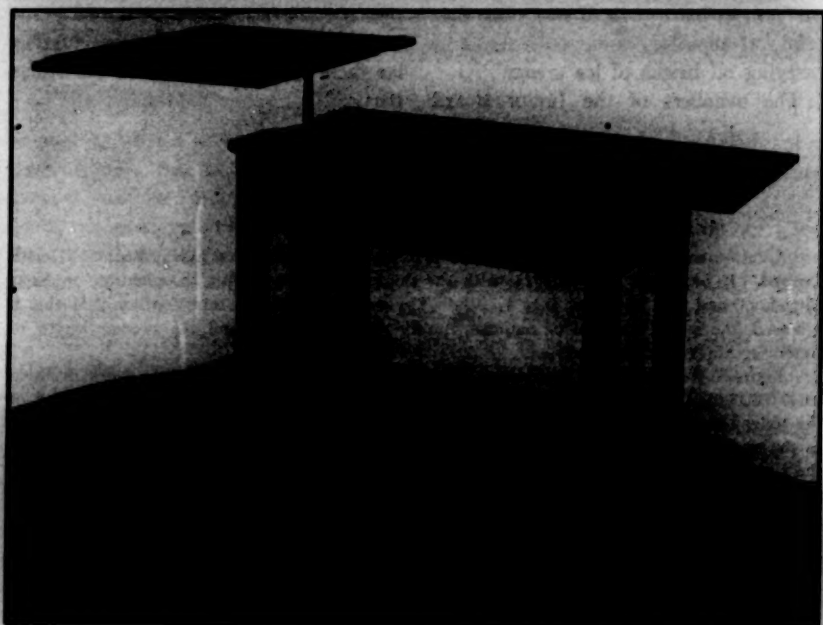
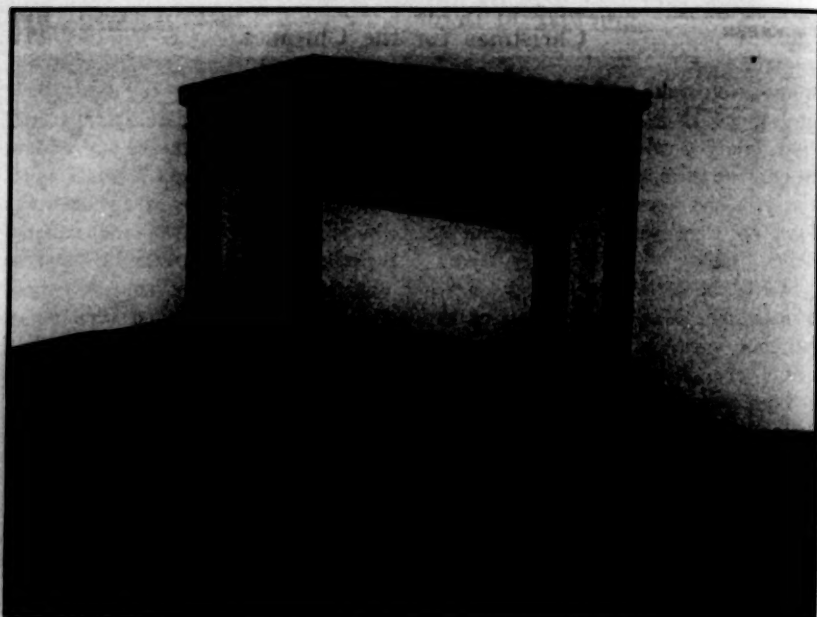
The Christmas party has lived in the memory of these patients who still cherish the now empty bowls and the little Santa Clauses at their windows. They look forward this year to another Christmas party.

It is hard to say who enjoyed the last one more, the patients or the members of the Junior Board. At any rate, the Juniors had such delight in giving it that they have made it an annual event and are now anticipating seeing familiar faces again at their third Christmas party.

HEALTH EXAMINATIONS

A nation-wide campaign for health examinations is being promoted by the National Health Council. It began on July 4, 1923, with the slogan, "Have a Health Examination on Your Birthday," and will last until July 4, 1924. The goal is ten million examinations. If this is achieved, the whole standard of national vitality should be raised and the average length of American life materially increased.

James A. Tobey, writing in *Current History*, says: "The population of the world is about 2,000,000,000. Of this number it is estimated that at least 70,000,000 persons are sick all of the time. About 35,000,000 die every year. Nearly as many people die every year in Europe as the number who lost their lives during the whole four years of the great World War. In the United States alone there are annually about one and a half million deaths. These figures are significant enough, but when it is considered that about 9,000,000 of these deaths could be postponed and that about 25,000,000 of the sick are needlessly so, statistics become appalling. Sanitary science has demonstrated that one-quarter of the deaths could be averted and at least 40 per cent of sickness could be prevented by human endeavor."



Two views of a thoroughly practical bedside stand in use in the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich. In addition to the unique features illustrated, the drawer may be opened from either side.

IS THE PRIVATE DUTY NURSE ENTIRELY TO BLAME?

BY BESSIE LEE HARRIS

AFTER reading an article in the *Journal* some time ago, where some one deals with the fact that criticism may be constructive, rather than destructive, I am inspired to say something of a need which is felt by the public, the doctor and the private duty nurse,—more instruction in contagious nursing.

A registrar told me that a call came for a nurse for a case of diphtheria—there were forty nurses on the register, and no one would go. A mother with other small children was forced to take care of the case.

Higher fees are paid for contagious nursing, but doctors say they are unable to get nurses for these cases. I don't believe it is because they are afraid of contracting the disease,—there are far worse things which a nurse handles daily with no fear for herself.

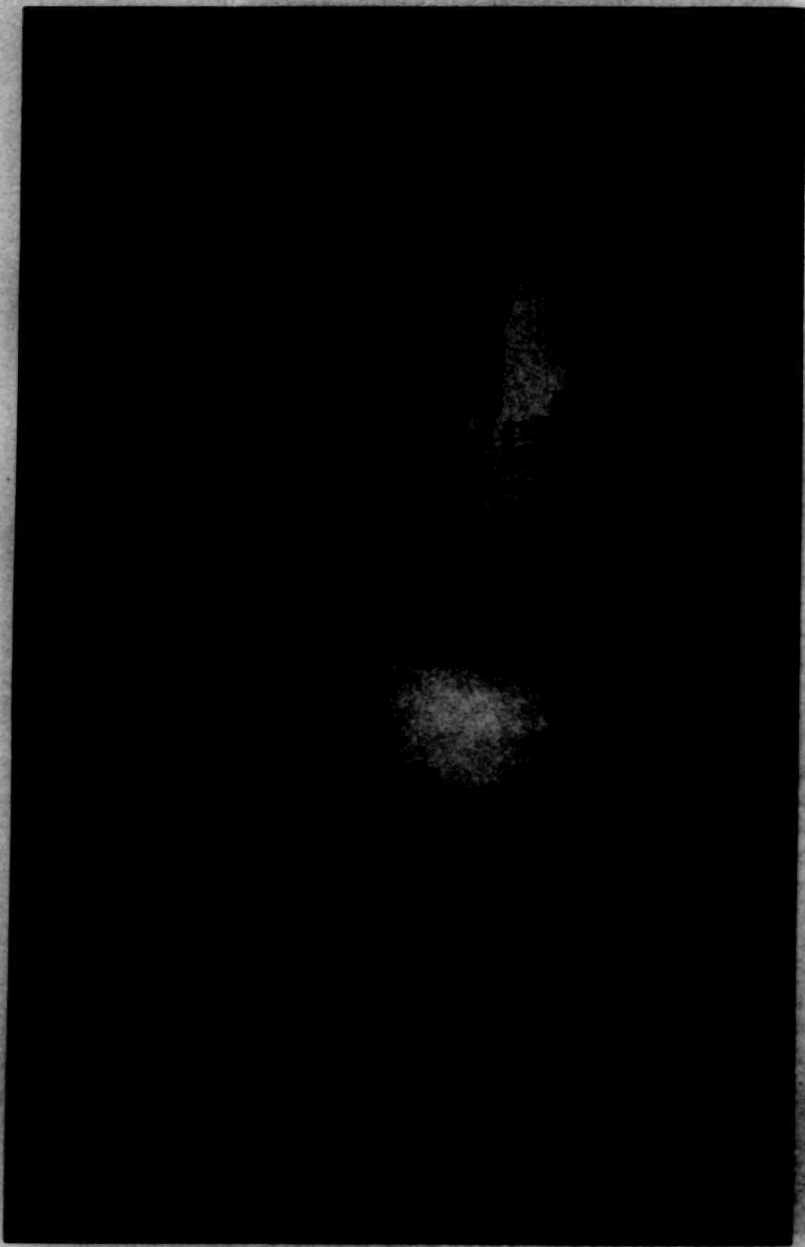
Ask a young graduate what she knows of contagion, and you will find that her knowledge consists of a lecture or two and a few lessons from Practical Nursing, theory only, unless by chance, she has ever seen a case. Is she prepared to go to a private home, where a large number of cases are handled, being isolated, alone with the patient, no head nurse to appeal to, no house physician to call upon when in doubt?

Take for instance laryngeal diphtheria. Is the responsibility ever greater in any case? The child is

croupy and has paroxysms of coughing, later it becomes cyanosed, its breathing more difficult. You have but a few moments in which to get the doctor, quick action at the right time is all that will save the child's life. What are you doing while awaiting the physician? The doctor comes, he wishes to intubate, a delay of two minutes may mean the child's life. Can the nurse quickly and efficiently assist him if she has never seen a case intubated? Then follow five days or more, the child wearing the tube. If anything goes wrong with it, death is sure to occur. The tube often becomes filled with membrane, the nurse must be the judge. Must she remove the tube, or is there time to wait for the physician? The nurse is left with the responsibility of making the decision as to when to call him back if it is necessary to re-intubate.

Is she prepared? Would you want a young physician to attend you in your illness, if he had only read of the disease of which you were suffering? Would you blame him if he told you to consult a specialist? I think not. Neither do I blame an inexperienced nurse who would say, Call some one who has had experience, the responsibility is too great. Could she do otherwise?

Affiliation with a contagious hospital possibly would solve the problem. Where this is not feasible, a little more time and attention to the subject would help a great deal.



A GROUP OF MEN AT WORK IN 1873
(Massachusetts General Tabular)

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES, MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL TRAIN- ING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, BOSTON¹

BY TYRA LUNDBERG FULLER

SILVER-HAIRED women of the pioneer days of nursing brushed sleeves with young girls just entering upon the vocation, during the two days devoted to celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, October 15 and 16.

Opening at 9:30 o'clock, October 15, with the registration of graduates at the New Home, the program was replete with interest to the Alumnae. The exercises included clinics, both medical and surgical; lectures and addresses by men high in the medical profession; demonstrations of present pupils' work in the Training School; opportunities for social gathering and the renewal of acquaintances and friendships; the presentation of a group of historical tableaux that carried the onlookers into the past, to the earliest days of the Hospital and Training School, down to its triumphant present, and finally a banquet at the Brunswick Hotel where a number of distinguished women were heard from, all of whom had contributed in no small measure to the progress and high standing of the Training School.

Nearly 250 of the alumnae there were, members of recent and of some of the earliest classes, hailing from as far away as British Columbia and eastern Canada, and as far south as Florida.

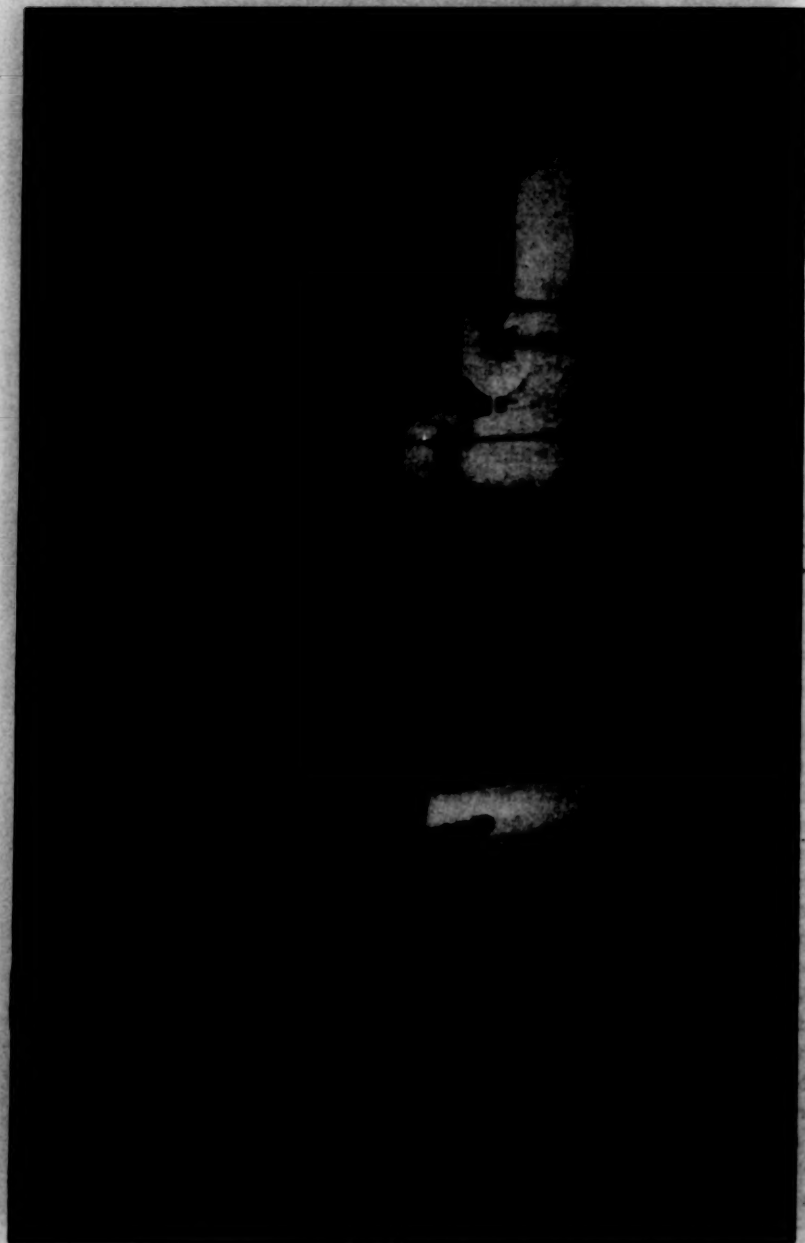
Even the far Orient was represented in the person of Margaret A. Dieter, who was enjoying an opportune furlough from her station in Nanking, China.

A touch of glamour surrounded the presence of Linda Richards, of Foxboro. Miss Richards was Superintendent of the Training School, back in '74. She is an honorary member of the Alumnae Association. Another honorary member of the Alumnae Association who added distinction to the gathering was Anna C. Maxwell, whose personal charm has in nowise diminished since she so capably directed the Training School, 1881-1889.

The program proper opened at 10:30 o'clock Monday with a series of clinics conducted in the Out-Patient Amphitheater. At the close of these clinics, opportunity was given those who wished, to visit the hospital, some to renew their acquaintance with parts of the institution, others to inspect new features, added since their days. The majority of the guests found their way to the Library where stands the great case containing the many medals and citations earned by the Hospital alumnae and medical men in the World War.

Another popular pilgrimage was to the dome of the Bulfinch Building, the original part of the Hospital, which has weathered staunchly more than one hundred years of changing history, and which stands as solid and strong now as it did in 1821.

¹ Continued from the original report.



Miss Maxwell Instructors Photographers
(Massachusetts General Tableau)

There in the dome many of the visitors rehearsed again the scene of the first operation under an anesthetic, the experiment that had such tremendous significance in the surgical world.

At one o'clock a buffet luncheon was served in the nurses' dining room. After luncheon the women wended their way back to the Out-Patient Amphitheater where pupils of Annabella McCrae demonstrated the teachings of their preceptress.

An exhibition of special diet trays was next on the program and was found at Old Lodge, the capacity of which was taxed to the utmost to admit all those interested.

Then came the first real opportunity for social get-together at the Alumnae Tea staged in the charming reception hall of the New Home.

A delightfully informal program was given in conjunction with the tea, and members of graduating classes as far back as 1880 were heard from. Taking them in chronological order, those who spoke briefly and with apparent keen joy at being present, were: Elisabeth Robinson Scovil, 1880; Hannah J. Brierty, '87; Mary L. Keith, '88; Alice O. Tippet, '89; Mary V. O'Reilly, '97; and of the Twentieth century graduates: Mrs. Forest J. Maynard (Mary P. Jameson, '09); Dorothy M. Tarbox, '15; Margaret Dieter and Margaret C. Reilly, both of '16; Clara Dennison, '18, and Helene C. Lee, '22. The older graduates made mention of the contrast between the school of today and that of the early years with its primitive methods, its primitive quarters, but all agree with Miss Scovil who declared that "the training at the Hospital has been the biggest help to me in all my later life."

In addition to those who brought a personal message to the anniversary celebration, a large number of graduates sent letters and telegrams to convey their good wishes and their greetings to classmates and all the Alumnae. A few of these, as many as time would allow, were read by Minnie S. Hollingsworth.

The progress of the school since the early days of its inception, referred to by older graduates in the afternoon, was also alluded to in the evening by George Wigglesworth, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who presided at the meeting in the Old South Meeting House, Washington Street. After an impressive entrance of graduate and student nurses, and an invocation by Bishop William L. Lawrence, Mr. Wigglesworth presented as the first speaker Sally Johnson, Superintendent of Nurses. In her bright, happy style, Miss Johnson reviewed briefly the life of the school from its small beginning in 1873, to the present day.

The main address of the evening was given by Dr. Winford Smith, Director of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. His closing words were decidedly gratifying to the Alumnae and present students of the M. G. H., for he said: "I doubt if any school is turning out better nurses than your school. May its record of the future equal that of the past." The reading of her poem, "A Song for M. G. H.," by Margaret A. Dieter and the singing of Florence Nightingale's favorite hymn, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," completed the program.

The New Home was open for re-registration Tuesday morning, and the red carnations which were distributed

to all who wrote their names in the guest book, added a note of color to buildings and campus all day. An hour was devoted to medical clinics directed in the Out-Patient Amphitheater by Dr. Richard C. Cabot assisted by Dr. Paul White. The feature of Dr. Cabot's clinic was the demonstration of a recent invention, the electric stethoscope, by means of which the heart beats of a patient can be heard without the listener being in contact with the patient.

Surgical clinics followed in the Bigelow Amphitheater.

After luncheon there was a rush for Moseley Hall, where an address was given by Dr. Cabot.

"The Bearer of the Lamp," a colorful pageant prepared in special celebration of the Fiftieth anniversary of the M. G. H. Training School, was perhaps the biggest thing on the entire two days' program.

There were thirteen scenes, the final one having been arranged for the purpose of making formal presentation to the Hospital of the money raised by the Alumnae Association for the Training School Endowment Fund. The fund was started with \$200 given by Miss Parsons, and the sum of \$10,000 was raised in three years through the tireless efforts of an Endowment Fund Committee.

Tuesday was the annual "Ether Day" of the Hospital as well as the second day of the Semi-centennial celebration, and after the pageant, the Alumnae were invited to attend the "Ether Day" tea served in Moseley Hall by the ladies of the Advisory Committee.

The banquet at the Brunswick Hotel

which wound up the celebration, was attended by more than 200.

Edith I. Cox, president of the Alumnae Association, introduced Carrie M. Hall as toastmistress, and the following were called upon to speak: Mary M. Riddle, who termed the M. G. H. a "fixed star in the firmament of educational institutions;" Linda Richards, who prophesied widening fields for the nursing profession and urged its members to "Do more than you ever have done;" Anna C. Maxwell, who declared, "It is not life that matters, but what we bring to it;" Sara E. Parsons, who recently left the profession and who asserted that after having stuck to it for thirty-two years, it took more than a little courage to branch out into a totally different field. Helen Wood, who was called on next, said, "Team-work typifies the spirit of this school more than anything I can think of." Elizabeth Robinson Scovill emphasized that thought when she told what this "*esprit de corps*," this entity of spirit, has meant to the Hospital from its earliest days. Mary L. Keith, Superintendent of the Rochester General Hospital, told of the students' life and training at the Rochester school. Sally Johnson was the last speaker and she wound up her talk with a splendid tribute to her predecessors. Annabella McCrae, who refused to sit at the speakers' table, could not thus escape, however, and was among those called upon.

The success of the Semi-centennial was complete and much credit is due to the committee in charge, with Helen Potter as Chairman.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, TOKYO¹

By ANNA C. JAMMÉ, R.N.

IT was a quick run by train from Yokohama to Tokyo, a rickshaw secured at the station, and a delightful ride behind the little trotting rickshaw man through the busy streets of Tokyo, which at this time were wearing their Christmas decorations, brought me to St. Luke's Hospital. Through the courtesy of a friend in San Francisco I was provided with a letter of introduction to Dr. Teusler, medical superintendent of the hospital. The little Japanese girl at the entrance greeted me in the usual Japanese polite manner and immediately carried my letter to the office. Unfortunately the doctor was out and I did not have the pleasure of seeing him at this time. After a brief conversation with his secretary I was shown through the hospital, which is an old building with several additions and accommodates about sixty-five patients. A large and new hospital is in the process of being erected which will take care of about one hundred and fifty patients. As time was pressing, we made a hurried round of the hospital, after which the secretary conducted me a short distance outside of the compound to a bungalow occupied by the director of the school of nursing. Here we found Mrs. St. John, a glowing fire, for it was very cold outside, tea things and toast on the hearth. Mrs. Alice St. John is a graduate of Hackensack Hospital, Hackensack, New Jersey, a woman of charming personality

and intense interest in nursing education in Japan. She came to St. Luke's as a missionary nurse in 1920 and at once started her school having as assistant, Miriam Doane, a graduate of the New York City Hospital. She established her school on a good basis, requiring an education that is equivalent to our high school; in the initial year there were one thousand applicants, and from this number twenty-eight were selected. The hospital was not dependent on the services of the students, therefore she was free to emphasize quality and not quantity in making up the personnel of her school. The number of students has been enlarged to thirty-four, which is as many as can be accommodated in the present school building. The course consists of three years and includes a six months' preparatory period. During the first three months, the students are not on duty in the hospital, but are taught for eight hours a day in the school; during the next three months they are on duty for four hours a day. They live in the school building, are provided with full maintenance and uniform, and receive two yen (\$1.00) per month throughout the entire course. The course of instruction is in accordance with the Standard Curriculum; it is given to them in English and translated. The interpreter lives in the home and acts as house mother. She is an exceedingly well educated woman and is capable of interpreting in good English; the doctors lecture in Japanese. The students write up all instruction in their note books and illustrate

¹ This article was written by Miss Jammé after her return from a visit to Japan, and before the disastrous earthquake. The final paragraphs were added at this time.

profusely by drawings which they do exceedingly well. They are very apt and extremely interested in their studies. There is great need for Japanese textbooks on nursing, as there are none. This will be an interesting work for a foreign trained Japanese nurse who will undertake the translation.

After talking over the main features of the school, Mrs. St. John took me over to the compound in which is located the school building and several Japanese houses, occupied by the Japanese graduate nurses who are employed in the hospital. The school building was formerly the residence of a wealthy Japanese gentleman. It is well built in the usual Japanese style; part of it was intended for foreign visitors. In the halls, reception rooms, and dining room, the floors were of the highly polished wood which is seen so much in Japan; the staircase was particularly beautiful. In the sleeping rooms, the floors are covered with tatami, a springy, soft, finely woven grass matting of pale gold tint, about two inches thick. It is made in "mats" measuring six feet by three feet, and covers the entire floor. A room is spoken of as three, four, or six mats; or a house as a six or nine mat house; in a room in a palace in Kyoto there are one thousand mats. In calculating sufficient space per person, one person is allotted to three mats. Rents are calculated as per mat; in the poorer districts which I saw in Tokyo, it was 1 yen (50c) a mat, and sometimes there were as many as seven persons to three mats.

In the dining room are long, highly polished, low wooden tables with small polished stools on each side. The students are served on small lacquer trays

which contain the meal; rice is brought in in small wooden tubs from which students serve themselves by means of chop sticks, which is the usual method of serving rice in Japan. I was taken to the students' sleeping quarters where I saw several large rooms, furnished with low dressing tables very much resembling a doll's dressing table, and low study tables, no beds. Bedding consists of what is known as the *futon*, and consists of thickly padded quilts, which are folded up neatly and laid away in closets during the day. At night one quilt is laid on the tatami and another, or several, are used for the covering. A small wooden block constitutes the pillow. As it was late in the day, many students were in their rooms grouped around the *kebach*, a large blue earthen bowl containing live charcoal in which the kettle was boiling preparatory to making tea or to have moisture in the air. They were sitting on bright cushions on the tatami; they did not rise as we entered, but looked up with pleasant greeting and bowed. In one room was a student comfortably settled for sleep; she had just been dismissed, as a patient, from the hospital and was still obliged to keep to her bed, or rather to the floor, as it appeared to me. I noticed the low tables in each room, like wooden bed trays, and I was informed they were the study tables; the students sit on the tatami before them for their study work. Mrs. St. John speaks Japanese fluently and as we passed from room to room she spoke to the students in a low, sweet voice used by Japanese generally in conversation.

The class rooms are in the same building. The demonstration room contains beds, a Chase doll and equipment for

instruction; there is a very good diet laboratory. The office of the school is also in this building, a large, well appointed room with the appearance of a place where good, educational business is being transacted. Behind the school is the support of a school committee upon which Mrs. St. John greatly depends; this committee consists of some interested Japanese women and also foreign women. They are an influence in bringing the school to the notice of those who would be interested and in many ways offer good assistance to Mrs. St. John.

The school is the only one of its kind in Japan, with a foreign nurse at its head. There are a number of hospitals in Japan where students are being trained, but there is no other school conducted on the same lines as St. Luke's. Other schools, however, are beginning to look to St. Luke's for advice, and it would seem that this bids fair to become the center of nursing education in Japan.

Japan is a country of traditions, amongst them the tradition of the status of women. Here and there in the professions and in business women are breaking through and attempting to make careers for themselves. Nurses should, in the course of time, follow, and our nurses who go to Japan should be able to show the way and assist in developing confidence and leadership in the Japanese nurses. There are scholarships available for the graduates of St. Luke's who will undoubtedly come to the United States to be taught public health nursing in order that they may go back to their own country and assist

in the development of better health methods. Across the great sea we must feel a closer union with our little Japanese students, there is a great deal of work before them amongst their own people and we must help them to realize it and give them the courage to go forward and do it.

It was with great regret I said goodbye to my hostess, bade her God speed in her fine work, and started on my trip through Korea. Later I was able to be in Tokyo before sailing for America.

* * * *

St. Luke's Hospital was not spared in the Tokyo disaster. From dispatches received it appears it did not fall during the earthquake, but was consumed by the fire. Apparently the patients were all removed to safety and no loss of life, so far, has been reported.

Mrs. St. John, Directress of the school, was on her furlough going to New York via Suez, and when she reached New York she received the terrible intelligence. She immediately set to work to collect funds for clothing for her nurses and through the generosity of many friends was able to take with her on her return several trunks of warm clothing and other necessities of living. She left for Japan at San Francisco on October 4th.

The new hospital which is in process of building was only up to the second floor and as it is of steel and concrete it was saved from the fire.

Through the kindness of General Pershing, the United States Army has sent a temporary army hospital which will be used until the new hospital is completed.

THE STUDENTS' CHRISTMAS AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO

By MAUDE LANDES

IN a quiet way our students spent a very happy Christmas time.

They contributed about \$12 to the Social Service Department toward Christmas arrangements for the Clinic children, the usual soliciting among merchants being forbidden this year because of Community Chest rulings.

The class of 1925 played Santa Claus to a family with five boys whose ages ranged from 13 months to 8 years, living with their parents, who were "Playing in bad luck." The family was selected by Miss Wales, Director of the Social Service Department. These "1925" students bought useful gifts for each member of the family and provided a Christmas dinner, one of the students contributing a large turkey which was properly prepared by our hospital chef. The parents and children were delighted and our students very happy to have been

able to make and carry through these plans.

The class of 1925 also was hostess to the whole school, Christmas Eve, in the Home. Logs had been given by their friends, and the bright fire made a cosy place to gather. Light refreshments were served.

The class of 1924 decorated the general dining room for the Christmas holidays, and added grape fruit to the usual breakfast. They invited the School of Nursing Staff to have breakfast with them. This being together was quite enjoyable.

The Staff Nurses, to the number of 24, entertained the students of our school with a masquerade party, December 28. Many unusual stunts put on by the Staff Nurses made the party most entertaining. A good orchestra and a buffet lunch made their respective appeals.

There has recently come to our desk a quaint and fascinating monograph published in 1868 by Dr. H. R. Storer, whose death was recently announced in the medical press. Although the date of publication antedates the first schools of nursing in this country by five years, it is of especial interest to note the paragraph on "the pupillage of nurses" and his statement that "Nursing, as a science or an art, still is left a matter of accident, taste or individual experience." While believing that women were quite unfit to practice medicine, he makes out an excellent case for suitable preparation for nurses. We were especially intrigued by the following: "Not only should the bed be kept constantly comfortable and fresh, but all the mysteries of turning the sufferer therein, of changing or retaining her position, should be thoroughly known."

In addition to his direct contribution to medicine, Dr. Storer was one of the best known medical numismatists in the world.

EDITORIALS

A GAIN the *Journal* wishes its readers a happy holiday season. Christmas time brings nurses so many, many opportunities for making hearts glad that happiness comes about unawares through the service rendered. Ask any training school administrator or any public health nurse about her different Christmases since she ceased believing in Santa Claus, and she will describe the joy of some patient or patients in celebration of the great birthday into which she has put some of her own feeling for humanity.

We are a fortunate people. This will be a happy Yuletide in America. But the festal season will find many nurses in places where there is no happiness because there is no peace. Such nurses may be responsible for some of the "inconspicuous beginnings" of true peace, of which our Christmas celebration is so symbolic. Readers of Wells' *The Outline of History*, will remember,

Out of the trouble and tragedy of this present time there may emerge a moral and intellectual revival, a religious revival, of a simplicity and scope to draw together men of alien races and now discrete traditions into one common and sustained way of living for the world's service. We cannot foretell the scope and power of such a revival; we cannot even produce evidence of its onset. The beginnings of such things are never conspicuous.

As we have so often read, nurses have a marvelous opportunity for participating in the inconspicuous beginnings because the peoples of all nations understand our service. Christmas time is a wonderful time for some of these inconspicuous beginnings. May every

Journal reader find personal happiness in this year's Christmas celebration in addition to the vicarious joy that will come through her service to others.

COÖPERATION

THERE are many indications that we are slowly coming to know something of the overworked but little understood word, "Coöperation." A recent action of the Indiana nurses is a conspicuous case in point.

Members of the National League of Nursing Education who attended the Swampscott meeting, were all impressed with the necessity of securing stronger financial support if the organization is to function effectively. Indiana had a representative there who could carry "a message to Garcia" and at the recent meeting of the Indiana State Association she convincingly presented the case for the National League. The resulting action of the State Association is unique in our knowledge of nursing organizations. It was voted that four hundred dollars be taken from the treasury of the State Association and presented to the State League, this organization to have the privilege of forwarding a check to the National League of Nursing Education. The value of the gift is vastly enhanced by the splendid spirit in which it is given. We have long admired the *esprit de corps* and the capacity for growth of the Indiana nurses. The program of the National League would be assured if we could all have a conception of coöperation comparable to that shown by Indiana.

AMERICAN NURSES' MEMORIAL, BORDEAUX, FRANCE

IT seems but a few months ago since thousands of our American nurses marched down flag-lined Fifth Avenue to the sound of stirring music, alert and eager for active service in Base Hospitals, or in stations nearer the front, in France. Over ten thousand of our nurses saw these types of service. A still greater number than this saw service quite as difficult, and oftentimes more so, in the cantonment hospitals and similar posts in this country. Then came the Armistice and the nurses began to return.

Many, however, who went into service did not return. On the Service Flag hanging at National Headquarters of the American Red Cross, 261 gold stars appear. To these gold star nurses, a modern building to receive the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing in the city of Bordeaux, France, was erected as a Memorial by the nurses of this country. This building, modern in every respect, is now occupied by the students of the Florence Nightingale School, who will receive their education under conditions quite fitting as a Memorial to our sisters who died "in line of duty."

American nurses will be interested to know that Mlle. Mignot, a graduate of this School, and now Superintendent of Nurses, has come to this country to study American methods of nurse education. Her visit was made possible by a scholarship from the American Committee of Devastated France, of which Anne Morgan is the President. She is now a guest at the Army School of Nursing, observing the preliminary course, arrangements for which were

made by Major Stimson, the Dean of the School, and the Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps.

The regulations governing the Florence Nightingale School have made provision for an Advisory Committee of American nurses. This Committee includes two representatives from each of the National Nursing Associations, and allows for three lay members. The function of the Committee is primarily that of advisory service, but it exists also for the purpose of developing a widespread interest on the part of nurses and others in the maintenance of the School on a suitable basis.

No American nurse will ever want to see this School, through lowered standards or material deterioration, lose its spiritual significance as a fitting Memorial to those nurses who died in line of duty. This School has no endowment, and while Dr. Hamilton, the Director of the Hospital, and her co-workers are as keenly interested in maintaining high standards as we are, the difficulties are great, because so far, the School has had to depend upon hospital funds for its upkeep.

American nurses will welcome this opportunity to meet Mlle. Mignot and hear directly from her the story of the School and what it has done to develop professional nursing in France.

CLARA D. NOYES

NEW USES FOR THE NIGHTINGALE PLEDGE

ONE of our recent news items told of an alumnae association which administers the Nightingale Pledge to new members. Another item told of a graduating class which received the Pledge, not from its superintendent or

from an outsider, but from the President of the Alumnae Association. Both these uses of the Nightingale Pledge should result in a higher code of ethics among the members of the Alumnae as well as among the new graduates. What we require of others we are more likely to heed, ourselves. If an alumnae association is really anxious that its members shall live and work on a high professional plane, it is most fitting that it should use the Nightingale Pledge as a reminder of the obligations a nurse assumes when she joins its ranks.

In a discussion on Ethics in the New York State convention, Miss Burgess of Teachers College suggested that each nurse would do well to write down her own principles of conduct. If she does this honestly, it should be a help to her in seeing clearly just what her obligations are. Most of us would find that our performance comes sadly short of our principles.

THE AMERICAN CHILD HEALTH ASSOCIATION

THE meeting of the American Child Health Association in Detroit, in October, was the first to be held after the amalgamation of the two organizations of which it was formed,—The American Child Hygiene Association and The Child Health Association of America. Mr. Hoover in his presidential address, said there had previously been too much organization for the results obtained, but by the present union of forces there had come into being a great national institution, coördinating all voluntary effort on behalf of child health.

He emphasized the advantage of having a community discover its own de-

fects and set up its own standards rather than have these imposed by law or set up from the outside. When this point has been reached, however, a leader is needed from the outside, at least for a time, to show the way to better conditions. The great part to be played by a national organization such as this is the training of leaders, and for that reason, a large fund has been set aside to be used for scholarships.

No one who heard it, will forget Mr. Hoover's saying, "The physical and moral well-being of the nation, as a whole, is marching on the feet of its children."

Many diverse groups of workers were at the convention, each looking at child health from its own angle, but each was ready to share its knowledge with others. The great need for better training in the care of children was emphasized in the meetings of both the medical and nursing, the teaching and nutrition groups.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL SEMI- CENTENNIAL

THE fifty-year Jubilee of the Massachusetts General School for Nurses is of interest to every nurse in the country, for no school is better known and none is more honored, even by those who are not its graduates. It has been, through these years, in the front ranks of professional training and of professional service, for its graduates have scattered far and wide and have done notable executive work both here and abroad. Sally Johnson, in her report, *The School in Review*, stated that of the 1500 graduates, only ten of those engaged in active work today are

not in work which has to do with promotion of health.

The program of the Fiftieth Anniversary, covering two days, was very varied, ranging from formal speeches and addresses, to clinics, demonstrations of nursing procedures, a banquet, and a most wonderful set of historical tableaux. Nearly 250 of the graduates of the school were present, coming from as far as China, which was represented by Margaret A. Dieter, author of a poem written for the occasion. Miss Johnson emphasized the debt which the school owed to her predecessors in the office of Superintendent of Nurses,—Miss Richards, Miss Maxwell, Miss Dolliver, Miss Parsons, and to Miss McCrae, who has been for twenty years the practical instructor. It must have added greatly to the joy of the occasion to have present those first superintendents, Miss Richards and Miss Maxwell.

Miss Johnson's final word well summed up the spirit of the School,—“Freely we have received—freely may we give.”

NURSING AND NURSES AT MILWAUKEE

NURSES were much in evidence at the Conference of the American Hospital Association. Numerically they formed a large majority of the attendance. The achievements of nurse members of the association were favorably commented on by Mr. Bacon, in his presidential address. Richard P. Borden's speech, preparatory to introducing the resolution to be found on page 230 of this *Journal*, was a masterpiece of brevity and clear analysis of the claims of nurses to professional status. The

Small Hospital Section, presided over by Bertha Allen, was well attended and many men participated in the discussion.

The interesting program of the Nursing Section, prepared by M. Helena McMillan, Chairman, and Ada Belle McCleery, Secretary, was presented to a very large and unusually attentive audience. In the absence of Edna Foley, the topic, “Why Education?” was discussed from various angles. The past and present representatives of the Central Council of Nursing Education, Carol Martin and Evelyn Wood, presented it from the vocational angle, the editor of the *Journal* discussed our national magazine as a medium of interpretation and stimulation of educational programs. Laura R. Logan showed how the National League of Nursing Education has been a driving force behind our advances in educational methods. Adda Eldredge rounded out the presentation of the subject. Through it all ran the basic concept of education as a preparation for service.

Carolyn E. Gray's paper on the Classification of Nursing Schools outlined the progress of the Committee of the National League of Nursing Education in formulating a plan for grading the schools for nurses. This plan is not yet under way, inasmuch as it is dependent on the further plans of the Committee for securing the funds necessary for conducting such an important piece of work. As can readily be seen, this plan is somewhat comparable to that of the College of Surgeons in standardizing hospitals and will require time as well as money.

The plan for Group Nursing so successfully conducted over a period of

years, at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota, was given in some detail by Sister M. Paul. As we have stated before in these pages, this is a step in the direction of reducing nursing costs that has much to commend it.

The program was closed by a characteristically brilliant address by Dr. Carolyn Hedger, herself once a nurse, on the Health of the Student Nurse. Those who heard Dr. Hedger at the biennial at Seattle, will understand why no individual left the auditorium during her address. Pungently and forcefully the theme was developed, beginning with the obligation to the hospital, the community, and to the woman herself, when a student is admitted to a school for nurses. "Industry has learned the necessity for cost accounting," said Dr. Hedger. "The Illinois Steel Company, for example, knows that it costs \$85 to hire and fire a man, but hospitals have not yet developed a cost accounting

system that will show similar figures. Even the Standard Curriculum," said Dr. Hedger, "makes no mention of the health of students and yet some students are so skinny as to be unlovely and dangerous, and some are so fat as to be sick."

The conservation of the reproductive function by proper supervision and treatment, protection of the nervous balance of students by thoughtful instead of routine assignments to night duty, are matters for clearer thought than they have yet been given. Back of all of these lies the importance of careful and periodic physical examinations and of proper supervision of the nutrition of students.

This program, which was a part of the silver jubilee celebration of the Hospital Association, was so well received as to emphasize the ever growing accord between the various groups who work within the walls of hospitals.

A NEW NURSING JOURNAL IN FRANCE

The *World's Health* for July announces the appearance of a new nursing Journal, *L'Infirmière Française*, (The French Nurse). The first number has an introductory note by Professor Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute. The editor is A. Polnat; the subscription price, 10 francs; abroad, 12 francs. The appearance of this magazine indicates the wider interest in nursing as a profession, in France, which the Florence Nightingale School at Bordeaux has so long fostered.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NURSING WORLD



XXIX. ALMA C. HOGLE

BIRTHPLACE: Ernestown, Ontario, Canada. **Boston City Hospital, seven years; Superintendent, Somerville Hospital, Somerville, Mass., nine years; Superintendent Huren Road Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, fourteen years. Miss Hogle retired from active work in 1922 and is making her home in Boston.**

PARENTAGE: Canadian. **PRELIMINARY EDUCATION:** High school. **PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION:** Graduate of Boston City Hospital Training School for Nurses, class of 1903. **POSITIONS HELD:** Assistant Superintendent of Nurses,

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING EDUCATION

LAURA R. LOGAN, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

THE PROBLEM OF MAKING UP HIGH SCHOOL DEFICIENCY

BY EDITH C. RICHARDSON

TODAY all the world goes to school. The classroom is no longer the monopoly of childhood and youth; along with the traditionally reluctant throng of young people, we find an eager army of mature students, from practically every walk of life, seeking professional education, collegiate education, and in some cases, preparatory or high school work as a preliminary to college study. Among the many women in the nursing field who are keen for professional education and advancement, there are some who are handicapped by lack of high school preparation, and it is to this group that the following is addressed with the hope of encouragement and helpful suggestion. A word of caution should be said, however, to the more mature women who have been out of the atmosphere of study for years, and who have already become settled in their professional careers. In such cases, there is question whether it is wise to go back to pick up the broken lines of high school study, whether the earlier losses are actually made up, and whether in the end professional advancement is secured thereby. Much depends upon the mental activity and the capacity for adjustment of the individual. Without these, the results will be disappointing and will scarcely justify the expenditure of time and energy involved. For younger women of good minds who have a long professional life before them

and who show promise of growth and leadership, there should be no hesitation to make good any deficiencies in educational background, even at a considerable sacrifice, in order that they may avail themselves of opportunities for college study.

The standard high school course represents four years of study. In the United States, an effort has been made to secure a uniform interpretation of this work in terms of "Carnegie units," 15 such units constituting the usual four-year course. A unit is defined as a "course covering an academic (school) year that shall include the aggregate of not less than the equivalent of 120 sixty-minute hours." In less technical terms, the unit means usually a year's work (36 weeks) in any subject in high school, with recitations (at least 45 minutes each) four or five times a week throughout the year, and constituting one-fourth of the year's work. In general, two periods of manual training or laboratory work are counted as the equivalent of one classroom or recitation period. By means of the Carnegie unit, and on the basis of full records, it is possible to equate work done in other countries or under other systems in terms of the standard course.

As to subject matter, the high school curriculum may be divided into the following groups, among which the 15 units will be distributed, sometimes as required, sometimes as elective studies.

English: Grammar, Composition, and Literature

Foreign Language: Ancient and Modern Mathematics

Science

Social Science: History, Civics, Economics, Sociology

Industrial and Commercial Subjects

English: In this subject the standard high school requirement is three units, representing usually a course of study continuous throughout the four years, and including grammatical study, composition, and literature. This is a practically universal requirement for college entrance.

Foreign Language: Under this head may be offered both ancient and modern languages. For college entrance purposes, not less than two years of study in any one language is accepted, and more may be offered.

Mathematics: This, like English, is a practically universal high school requirement, which may vary from one to four units, the usual requirement being one to two units in algebra and one unit in plane geometry. At present, however, there is a tendency to require but one year of mathematics in high school, and to make the rest of the work in this subject elective.

Science: We have here a wide range of subject matter, including biology, physiography, physics, chemistry, physiology, geology, astronomy, botany and zoology. Usually one unit is all that is required in the ordinary high school course, but more may be offered as elective work.

Social Science: This group covers the field of history,—ancient, medieval, modern, European, American; also, civics, civil government, economics, and sociology. One unit is the probable

high school graduation requirement, but the wide range suggests ample provision for electives.

Industrial and Commercial Subjects:

This group includes drawing, music, cooking, sewing, and manual training, possibly commercial subjects such as stenography and typewriting, and commercial geography. As yet, these subjects appear largely as electives in the ordinary high school curriculum, but are gradually gaining recognition as college entrance subjects.

A typical high school program chosen from the above with reference to preparation for nursing education might appear as follows:

English—3 units, representing 4 years' work

Modern Language—2 units, representing 2 years' work

Mathematics—1 unit, representing 1 year's work (or 2 units, representing 2 years' work)

Science—3 units, representing 3 years' work

Biology

Chemistry

Physics

Social Science—3 units, representing 3 years' work

History, including Civics, (2 years)

Economics, (1 year)

Home Economics—1 unit, representing 1 or 2 years' work

Drawing—1 unit, representing 1, 2, or 3 years' work

Elective¹—1 unit, representing 1 year's work

Total—15 units

The high school diploma granted upon graduation may or may not be sufficient for entrance upon further study in college or in a nursing school connected with a university. It should be borne in mind in this connection that not all high school courses are standard and that, moreover, among the "standard" courses

¹ In place of second-year mathematics.

there are variants such as the college preparatory, the general course, the commercial or business course, etc. For the student who is planning further academic or professional training the college preparatory course is the safe choice; but even so, there may be other requirements for college entrance than mere graduation, such as the passing of college entrance examinations, or the attainment in each subject in high school of a grade (certificate grade) sufficiently above the passing grade to justify the school in certifying to the student's preparation for collegiate study without the test of examination. For the average hospital school of nursing (not connected with a university) which requires four years of high school preparation for admission, the diploma of graduation from any standard four-year high school course would probably be sufficient for entrance, but this might not always be the case in the school of nursing connected with a university, nor could one be sure that the diploma alone would later meet the college entrance requirements, in the event that the student, after completing her professional education, wished to continue her studies in a college offering opportunity for advanced professional education in her special field.

For the student of high school age who knows in advance that she is to enter a hospital school of nursing or a college course including or preparatory to nursing education, the high school in its college preparatory course fulfils her need, particularly if in her individual curriculum there may be opportunity to stress the social sciences and to include biology, chemistry, and physics. The way is not so obvious for the older stu-

dent, the woman in the early twenties who desires to enter a school of nursing, but who must first make up high school deficiencies, and the more mature woman already graduated from a nursing school who must make up deficiency before she may aspire to professional collegiate education leading to the higher type of teaching and administrative positions in university, hospital, and public health work.

The first step for the mature student is to find out from the institution which she desires to attend just what the requirements for admission are; then, how far earlier work already completed may meet these requirements, and what further work, in quantity and subject matter, may be necessary to satisfy full admission. To obtain such information, the fullest possible official records should be submitted to the accrediting authorities; or, in the case of students who have received their education privately at home by tutoring, or otherwise irregularly, a full personal account of the work done should be given. In some cases the answer may be definite, outlining the exact work to be completed and prescribing in what manner, in what type of institution, or at least, within what limits it may be done. In such case, naturally, the prescription must be followed exactly; or, if there is question of adjustment to individual suggestion and circumstances, the matter must be referred to the accrediting authorities concerned. It is conceivable, however, that the requirement may be stated in general terms, the institution leaving to the imagination of the applicant the interpretation of what constitutes in her individual case the "equivalent" of the high school training

in which she is deficient. To such student, the following suggestions are offered, the result of actual experience in program making. The student, however, should never forget that any plan, to be valid, should be submitted in advance to the accrediting authorities for approval.

The first matter to be considered is the place where the student may make up her high school deficiencies. While we express the requirement in terms of the high school curriculum, the high school itself as an institution does not seem to meet the needs of the situation. The high school has a pace and method of its own, adapted to the age and purposes of the high school student; the mature student can usually proceed at a far swifter pace in most subjects; and often the subject matter, as well as the method of study, should be much modified for the older student. If possible, the preliminary study should be done in elementary collegiate classes or in sub-collegiate classes offered in institutions of college rank. Extension, Extramural, Junior College, and Summer Session courses given throughout the country in connection with our universities and colleges offer exceptional opportunities for the irregular student who may not be eligible to admission, even as a "special" to regular college instruction. The normal school also suggests itself as a possibility, although there would be a question perhaps as to the adaptability of the normal school curriculum to the type of work needed.

Where the deficiency is small, and the professional ability well established, opportunity might be offered of entering at once upon the collegiate professional curriculum, with the privilege of

carrying with it in college classes the work necessary to make up the deficiency in high school credits.

Just here the question may arise as to why the preliminary study is required at all, in such case, if the student has the ability to carry college work, both academic and professional, in spite of deficient high school credits. One must bear in mind that the labels, college graduate, high school graduate, etc., connote certain definite educational standards, to meet which the institutions concerned are held educationally responsible, and which the world accepts at a certain definite valuation. If a student is to be vouched for as a high school graduate, he must be able to show credit for the standard high school requirement or its equivalent; if he is to be known as a college graduate, his record must include the high school requirement, and in addition the standard college requirement. The college or university may use its discretion in determining what equivalent may be accepted in the case of a mature student without definite high school credits; but there must be, especially where professional recognition is sought, some guarantee that the student has the background of systematic general study, set by the college for all its students and represented by the college entrance requirements. This applies equally to the student taking a partial or "special" course and to the one enrolled in the regular curriculum leading to a degree. The standard, in order to be maintained for all, must be upheld by all.

Private instruction also suggests itself as a possibility with a view to establishing credit on the basis of college entrance examinations. Before entering

upon any such plan, however, be sure it meets with the approval of the school of nursing or the college for which you are preparing, for rules exist in certain institutions whereby credit on the basis of college entrance examination may not be cumulative through an indefinite period of time. In some states, state credit or certification may be earned by state examination (e. g., the Regents examinations in New York State), which might serve the purposes locally of nursing school admission, but possibly not alone of college entrance. As a stray suggestion, the student might investigate in any locality what is being done for the teachers of that neighborhood in the way of Extension or Extramural courses. These, however, may prove disappointingly professional, so far as our purposes are concerned. The evening high school also offers opportunity, but care should be taken in advance to discover just how far the work is recognized as the full equivalent of that done in the regular day course. Preparatory schools, particularly those offering instruction for older girls in practical as well as academic fields might well be investigated also.

Next, as to subject matter,—possibly the requirements may be stated in definite terms, as third and fourth year English, elementary algebra, American history, etc. If, however, the requirement is given merely as so many hours or units of English, mathematics, history, etc., our problem is to select courses, under these general heads, which will be most helpful in the special field of nursing, as well as in giving a general cultural background. Care should be taken not to duplicate subject-matter for which credit may have

been already allowed; and also, particularly in the case of students with deficient or imperfect records due to irregular education, to utilize earlier knowledge to the fullest extent, as credit may possibly be established for the more elementary phases of a subject provided the requirements of an advanced course in that field are satisfactorily met.

To canvass the various subjects, starting with English: Analyse your own need in this field; if you are in doubt, ask any available high school or college teacher of the subject to help diagnose the situation for you. Bear in mind that the aim may be two-fold,—improvement in the use of the written and spoken word, and the broadening and enriching of your mental life through acquaintance with the literary inheritance of our language. Make careful selection, so that you may grow not only in breadth of vision but also in power of expression, remembering that a nurse carries her message today not only at the bedside but by the written and spoken word as well.

Language: Language study offers for the mature student a fairly quick means of accumulating preliminary credits. The value of language study for adults who have never felt the need of a foreign tongue is often questioned, particularly as the effort which the average grown-up has to expend sometimes far outweighs the actual results. It is generally conceded, however, that the study of a foreign language is worth while, *per se*, if only to give an added understanding of the mother tongue as language. So far as the choice of language is concerned, the individual must decide which will be of most immediate and personal

use. For nurses, two years of Latin is not without value; more extended study is hardly to be recommended, unless individually desired as a matter of personal interest. In the case of modern language, special need may determine the choice; as for example, Italian for those who are to work among the people of that nationality. We must realize that the book or classical language is not the same as the spoken language of the immigrant; but any slight familiarity with the native tongue is a help in dealing with foreigners; if nothing more, a bond of sympathy. In these days of overseas service, the value of French is obvious; and a knowledge of German is of help in understanding other Northern European tongues.

Social Science: The need of history is clear; and here, as in English, the work may be easily of full college grade. Both for preliminary credit and for college study, sound basic work in economics should follow upon history. Civics and constitutional history are also to be recommended.

Mathematics: The ordinary high school course has long prescribed algebra (elementary and possibly intermediate) and plane geometry, but the present tendency is to require mathematics for the first year only and to make the rest of the mathematics work elective. It is possible, however, that the older mathematics requirement will be adhered to in any scheme outlining the high school equivalent for admission to a college curriculum and also for admission to a school of nursing. Probably the most useful mathematical study for nurses is arithmetic, including a sound knowledge of percentage, proportion, and weights and measures; but

these topics, unless included in advanced arithmetic or commercial arithmetic, would not be considered college entrance work. Algebra is next in line of usefulness for the nurse, to be followed by plane geometry, especially if the student is likely to study physics also.

Science: The direct bearing of this subject on the nursing profession is obvious. Chemistry, physics, biology, physiology, bacteriology, physiography, all have value for the nurse. It would seem a wise provision, especially in the case of the prospective nurse, to build as strong a foundation of science as possible as a basis for the school of nursing course. It should be borne in mind, however, that science needs the laboratory as well as the lecture room, and that in consequence we have here a group of studies which may be carried on profitably only in connection with a well-equipped institution. Moreover, laboratory practice demands long hours of continuous work, which makes the choice of this very important subject impossible unless the student can command practically full time for study.

Industrial and Commercial Subjects: Foremost in this group, for nurses, I should place home economics. If opportunity offers, and the accrediting authorities approve, cookery would be a wise choice supplemented where possible by a course in nutrition or elementary dietetics. If time and the requirements permit, there may be suggested as electives from this group, courses in fine arts, industrial arts, and music. The choice here would be largely determined by personal interest or by possible future use in the profession.

Although home nursing would be interesting, it would not be of such definite

value to the prospective nurse as to other students, since the whole ground of nursing is to be much more thoroughly covered in her professional course. Stenography and typewriting may be of service, though as a rule commercial subjects are not advised to make up high school deficiency.

In subject matter, the outline of the requirements in each of the admission subjects as given in the announcements of various colleges, or in pamphlets prepared by the College Entrance Examination Board will be helpful in determining in general the scope of the work to be covered in the several fields; but too close adherence to such a schedule would not be possible if the work were to be done in other than regularly organized high school classes. As to the element of time, it must be remembered that in college the recitation period is usually 50 to 60 minutes, as against the 40 to 45 minute period of the high school; but that, on the other hand, college schedules frequently allow for three recitations per week as against the four or five periods per week of the high school. No general rule can be given with reference to equating college work in terms of the high school unit, but a knowledge of the scope of the work to be done and the approximate time involved in each subject will be of some assistance.

The total length of time which any given student may need to make up her deficiencies will depend of course upon how great the deficiency is, the amount of time she can devote to study, and

the way in which the work is done. For a student who can give full time to study, and who is able to take the work in classes of college grade it may be expected that the equivalent of two high school years of 7 to 8 units may be accomplished in one college year. For the part-time or extension student, giving possibly two or three evenings a week, 2 units might easily be completed in one year. The same amount could probably be taken in a six weeks' Summer Session, provided a full schedule were carried.

It is to be understood that the foregoing is only a general and very informal treatment of a difficult and technical subject. While certain general rules and standards are common to all institutions of recognized rank, no definite or detailed statement can be given in brief which will answer individual questions or apply to all institutions. Each case is after all an individual one, between the institution and the student, and must be handled as such for the concrete details. The suggestions given are merely such and no more; and this paper will have served its purpose if it directs the earnest student to get in touch with the proper accrediting authorities for the exact information needed. While the requirement of preliminary study sometimes seems an insuperable obstacle, there are many who have gone forward bravely to surmount it, and in point of growth and knowledge gained, as well as in results for professional advancement, have found the effort well worth while.

**THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION APPOINTS A NEW
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

Blanche Pfefferkorn has been appointed to succeed Ella J. Taylor as Executive Secretary at the Headquarters of the National League of Nursing Education, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Miss Pfefferkorn brings to the work at Headquarters a rich experience in nursing education. She graduated from the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing in 1911 and received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Columbia University in 1916. Since this time she has been closely associated with the growth and development of the School of Nursing and Health of the University of Cincinnati and has held the position of Assistant Professor of Nursing in that institution. In addition she has occupied local, state and national positions in the American Red Cross, the Ohio State Association of Graduate Nurses and the Ohio State League of Nursing Education. This year she is chairman of the Program Committee of the American Nurses' Association. She is author of a number of papers upon nursing subjects.

INDIANA'S GIFT TO LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS

The following copy of a letter from Mary M. Peterson of Indiana to Laura R. Logan, President of the National League of Nursing Education, states how the gift came about:

"Since I was President of The Indiana State League of Nursing Education at the time of the Convention of the National League of Nursing Education at Swampscott, June 18, 1923, I am making the following formal report to you. In accordance with a motion I made at the Annual Meeting of the National League of Nursing Education held at Swampscott in June, 1923, 'that each League President of a state, or one representing a state, take back a recommendation to the state that nurses of the state be asked to give money to National Headquarters for Nursing Education,' I am able to report as follows for Indiana. At the Annual Meeting of the Indiana State Association of Graduate Nurses, held at Evansville, October 5 and 6, I made a motion that \$400 be taken from the treasury of the Indiana State League of Nursing Education, this amount to be given to the National League of Nursing Education for nursing education. The motion carried unanimously. The amount will be forwarded to the National League of Nursing Education after the first meeting of the year of the State League of Nursing Education, November 17, 1923."

"LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP"

Many nurses who think they would like to spend the winter in a warmer climate than their own, go off to California or Florida without making sufficient inquiry in advance, supposing that they will be able, easily, to secure enough work to support them during the winter and to pay their return expenses. Many such nurses have been stranded in California, for there is not nearly enough work for the hundreds of winter visitors. Some have had to take positions as waitresses in order to earn enough for their return fare. The registries must provide, first, for the nurses who are residents in these states. For this reason, the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Nurses' Club is warning nurses not to come to California with the idea of securing work there. They do this to save future suffering for their guests, not from any lack of hospitality.

DEPARTMENT OF RED CROSS NURSING

CLARA D. NOYES, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR
Director, Nursing Service, American Red Cross

A CHRISTMAS GREETING

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to Red Cross Nurses and all others who are interested in Red Cross work, especially to those who are in far distant countries. The Red Cross Nursing family of forty thousand members is scattered over the length and breadth of the world. Many of its members are engaged in missionary work, others in the direction of Schools of Nursing and Hospitals, others as instructors in theoretical and practical nursing, while about one thousand, as Red Cross Public Health nurses, are serving in the United States alone, and many hundreds of these and other Red Cross nurses are instructing classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick.

To all these we send our best wishes for success and happiness during the coming twelve months. To the nurses in the administrative offices of the Red Cross, especially to those who are serving upon our Committees, of whom there are about fifteen hundred, we not only send this Christmas message, but gratitude for the particular work which they have done and are doing, not only for the Red Cross, but for the development of nursing in general.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF NURSING IN POLAND

One of the most interesting and enjoyable features of my recent trip abroad was a visit to the Warsaw School of Nursing, the early history of which is already known to the readers of the *American Journal of Nursing*.

It will be recalled that this School has been financed from the beginning up to the present time, and will be sponsored for several years to come, by an American nurse, Dorothea Hughes.

The past two years of which we will write particularly, have been marked by seasons of anxiety, and heavy practical work at all times. The latter has included the renovation of buildings and furniture, also the providing of utensils, clothing, and bed linen in order that the work of the students might be performed under satisfactory conditions.

Many weeks of time were required for the standardization of nursing procedure and the preparation of living quarters and class rooms for students and instructors. Housekeeping and dietary departments in hospital and school were organized and standardized, the school curriculum formulated, a lecture course developed, class rooms equipped, apparatus for teaching secured, and all details pertaining to a thorough course of instruction carefully worked out. The devotion of Miss Bridge and her Polish-American assistants, Miss Tylski and Miss Wolski, and Mrs. Jokaitis, who have wrought with her through the pioneer period of development of the Warsaw School of Nursing, merits unstinted commendation.

The course of instruction is two years and four months in length, and a tuition fee is required. A short course in Public Health Nursing is given the students at the Podvale Child Welfare Station, one of the centers opened under the

American Red Cross. The old Russian Red Cross Hospital which, upon my visit to Warsaw in 1920, I found used for the soldiers and presenting a pitiful picture, is now the teaching field with which the School of Nursing is affiliated.

The age-old traditions of Central and Eastern European countries, placing work with one's hands in the category of menial service, was a primary obstacle to be overcome in the development of a modern School of Nursing. Many of the young women in the first class which is now about to graduate, formerly used titles before their names. Having lost all fear of a possible stigma attached to the real work accompanying their education in nursing, they look eagerly forward to a professional future, and the positions of leadership which they are soon to assume as pioneers in the health activities of Poland.

Requests for the services of these nurses are already coming from various institutions, the directors having decided to adopt the same progressive measures upon which the Warsaw School of Nursing has been developed. The school itself provides amply for all domestic, educational, and recreational needs of the students. A large living room, dining room, class rooms, lecture hall, chemical laboratory, cooking laboratory, practical demonstration rooms and dormitories are all ideally furnished, and are models of neatness and order in their appearance.

There is a disturbing factor in the present epoch of the school's history, namely, the decision of the Polish Red Cross to withdraw its support, together with the hospital as a teaching field, because of a railroad cutting through the grounds. This will necessitate a

very inconvenient change of base, while not permanently interfering with the project.

Following my sojourn at the Warsaw School of Nursing, I visited the Poznan School which, it will be recalled, was also organized under American Red Cross supervision. The administrative and advisory plan of the latter school is similar to that of the former. Here, too, the hospital facilities have been withdrawn, necessitating the development of a new teaching field. The period of financial and supervisory participation by the American Red Cross closes on December 31, 1923. This fact also has done much to create an element of uncertainty as to the future of the Poznan School. A sum of money, however, has been generously contributed by an American woman to be used toward the salary of an American Nurse Director for the ensuing year, and the American Red Cross will serve as a disbursing agent of this fund, and also continue to advise on technical aspects of the work as well as in the securing of a Director for the school.

A third modern School of Nursing in Poland is located at Warsaw and is in process of organization under the auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee and the Polish Society of Jewish People.

A Jewish hospital known as the Hospital of Old Believers, an 1100 bed institution with a large out-patient service, affords an especially fine teaching field, and the entire curriculum including public health nursing, is being developed in conformance to standardized method.

The possibilities of Poland relative to the formation of a strong national association of nurses are very bright. The

first graduates of these three Schools of Nursing will constitute the nucleus of such an organization, which Miss Bridge, Director of the Warsaw School and Honorary Vice-President of the International Council of Nursing, will pilot through the pioneer stage of its development.

AMERICAN RED CROSS NURSING IN THE CANAL ZONE

Mathilde Simoni, an American Red Cross Public Health nurse stationed at Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, recently visited National Headquarters upon her return to the States for a vacation. Miss Simoni was assigned to service in the Canal Zone one year ago upon request of General Ireland. Her program has been one of unusual interest. It includes visiting nursing in connection with the soldiers' families and a population of about 3000 English speaking people located in a village between the two camps.

Miss Simoni has organized clinics for the natives of the Panama Republic, and to these some of the patients have walked six and seven miles. Her work takes her into three schools, one conducted for the native children of the soldiers, one for English speaking children, and one for colored children. She has also directed the nursing in an obstetrical hospital containing thirteen beds for adults and two for children, and has completed one course in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick which she conducted for the young daughters of the Porto Rican soldiers.

Regarding this class, Miss Simoni states that the practical knowledge of Home Hygiene is helping these young women considerably in the care of their

numerous little brothers and sisters. She plans to start a class for the mothers upon her return to the Canal Zone from her vacation.

In regard to her hospital work Miss Simoni says:

The Maternity Hospital was established under the auspices of the 42nd Regiment Welfare Club composed of wives of the officers, sponsoring the project and attending to matters of finance. The Hospital has been reëquipped, and a wing formerly occupied by native nurses and their families now contains a nursery, clinic room, delivery room, children's ward, and a suite of rooms which will accommodate three officers' wives. Two colored women trained as attendants at St. Thomas Hospital, Canal Zone, are responsible for the nursing under my direction. I am very proud of the pre-natal clinic which I consider as up-to-date as any in the best American hospitals. The good results of these clinics are already apparent, for eclampsia which was of common occurrence among these Porto Ricans has disappeared since the clinic started. I not only have full charge of this hospital, but give all skilled nursing care required, including night service when necessary.

Miss Simoni was born in Rome, Italy, and speaks Spanish, English, Italian, and French fluently. She is a graduate of the School of Nursing of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Canada, and had a long and successful term of service with the Department of Health of Toronto prior to her present assignment with the American Red Cross. She will spend some time in Chicago before returning to Camp Gaillard.

FROM MERISFOUN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Fanny G. Noyes, an American Red Cross nurse serving at Merisfoun, Turkey-in-Asia, with the American Board of Foreign Missions, (Congregational Church), writes very interestingly of her work. She says in part:

Many years ago the American Board of Foreign Missions with headquarters at Boston opened a station here which developed into an educational center. A college for young men and a boarding school for girls became in time leading factors in the program, consequently the need arose for facilities adapted to the care of the large body of students gathered here. Upon this basis, and more than twenty years ago, a hospital was started with American physicians in charge, which gradually developed into a General Hospital serving not only the city, but towns and villages for miles around. Fourteen years ago, soon after my graduation from Training School, I received a call to come here and serve the hospital as one of the American nurses in charge, although, as a matter of fact, I have been alone much of the time. We had a School of Nursing drawing our students from the Christian girls of the community. These, at the beginning of the work, were Armenian, then after the World War, the school was composed largely of Greeks. Just before, or at the beginning of the war, I went home to America for a year's furlough which, due to war conditions, was lengthened into four years. When the Near East Relief came in and took over the hospital at Merzifoun, I returned to my old place, of course intending to remain here after the withdrawal of that Committee. The Near East Relief withdrew their work the first of last March, and I have continued here with one other companion of the old pre-war days to guard the premises and to do what I can without an American doctor for those who come to me. Naturally the work is small. The hospital was closed two years and a half ago by order of the Government. Now the authorities seem to be coming to the point where they would be glad to have it open again. On the hope that this can be arranged in the not too distant future, I am remaining here at the request of the American surgeon who is in charge.

Fanny Noyes is one of a considerable number of American Red Cross nurses who are serving under Church Mission Boards in isolated and far-distant sections of the world. She is a graduate of the Lakeside Hospital School of Nursing at Cleveland, Ohio.

NOTES

Stella S. Mathews recently visited National Headquarters upon her return from Greece. She was assigned to service with the last American Red Cross Commission to that country in December, 1922, and was released on June 30, 1923. She was decorated by the King of Greece upon the withdrawal of the Commission on that date, thus closing another chapter of her already brilliant record. All nurses will be interested in learning that of the 78 health stations organized during her regime in Poland, 75 are still in operation, while ten additional centers have since been opened. Miss Mathews sails on November 14 for Honolulu, and it is our hope that she will continue her splendid work there in connection with the American Red Cross Chapter in that city.

Rose Schaub recently visited National Headquarters upon her return from Greece, where with nine other American Red Cross nurses she was decorated by King George II upon the withdrawal of the A.R.C. Commission to that country on June 30th. She is also closing her tenth year of uninterrupted service with the American Red Cross, having allied herself with the old Town and Country Nursing Service in the early days of its development. Her next assignment under the Red Cross banner, for which she sailed on November 3, carried her to Porto Rico where she succeeds Kathleen D'Olier as Director of all nursing activities under the American Red Cross Chapter in that city.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

A. M. CARR, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR
National Organization for Public Health Nursing

SUPERVISION IN PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

BY MABEL W. BINNER, R.N.

(Continued from page 122, November Journal)

IN planning some definite method of supervising, no course can be outlined which would prove successful in all circumstances or in all communities. The type of work the nurse is doing, her previous experience, the length of time in this particular position, her ability, must all be carefully considered. There are a few points, however, which may be used to advantage in the supervision of any form of Public Health work. First, have some definite plan for teaching the new nurse. While this plan must invariably be adjusted as occasion demands, at least consider thoughtfully the knowledge which she will need, the difficulties which she must surmount during her first days and weeks with the organization. Keep a record either mental or written of the questions asked by new nurses; of the difficulties which have occurred most frequently; of your own perplexities when you first entered the field. Printed matter is of great assistance here; typed lists of telephone numbers of the agencies and individuals most often referred to; dispensary hours; standing orders; routing procedure in record keeping, in nursing technic. Material of this kind should be an essential part of the nurse's equipment, it will not only spare her time and effort, but will save the time of the supervisor, will prevent many unnecessary mistakes, and will make it possible to render a better, more uniform service

to the patient. If the supervisor has an outline of the points to be taught the new nurse, on her first day, the ground to be covered during one month; at the end of three months, etc., it will help her to check her own work, to note the matters she has overlooked. Quite obviously in the large organization, where a number of supervisors are directing the field work, there should be some definite plan mapped out, so that as a nurse is changed during her first week or at the end of two months, the supervisor to whom she is sent can in a measure know what ground has been covered,—granting that some nurses progress more rapidly than others, that some remember everything, while others forget more, that opportunities in the different districts vary. A plan of this sort is unquestionably a help to both supervisor and nurse. In the large organization where there are always several new nurses at a time, group instruction is a valuable aid to individual teaching. It is not only a saving of the supervisor's time, but it is more stimulating than individual instruction, and is more apt to bring out the ideas of the different members of the group. Demonstrations of routine procedures and discussions of special problems are particularly helpful.

A second point in supervision is to remember to proceed slowly with the new nurse. We should never expect her

to do the same amount of work during her first few days that we expect of the older staff nurse. She cannot do her work both thoroughly and quickly. If we demand speed of the novice, quality must suffer. Compare any form of hand work being done by the beginner with that performed by the expert. Contrast the painful slowness with which one works, the amount of concentration and effort required for every motion, with the rapidity and unconscious ease of the other, the skilled worker. If we drive the new worker, we do not give her a chance to establish the good habits with which, eventually, she could work rapidly. Good habits are, in the end, time saving and effort saving, but time must be given in which to develop them. The expert typist did not begin her work with that skill and speed, the process at first was exceedingly slow, with a gradual increase in amount each day. The skilled knitter can read or talk as she works, because her good habits work for her automatically. Until certain routine work has become habitual to the new nurse, we cannot expect that her thought will be released for anything but the task at hand.

It is quite as important, however, to increase the work in proportion to her strength, as it is to guard against overcrowding her at first. Work must not be allowed to become too easy,—we must give the nurse new interests, new aims. Just as the sportsman is never satisfied with breaking one record, but continues with his practice, attempting to break higher records each year, so we must set the goal higher for the nurse as she becomes ready for it.

The amount of supervision given a nurse depends upon her ability and ex-

perience, and upon the complexity of the problems in her district. Supervision cannot be successfully given from the desk in the office, either by interviewing the nurse or by depending entirely upon her written reports.

As a third requirement of good supervision, I would say that the supervisor must see the nurse in the field often enough to know the type of work she is actually doing. After the supervisor is thoroughly familiar with her nurse's work, she can interpret more accurately her verbal and written reports. We all know how much we read between the lines when we receive a letter from home, or from a dear friend. A stranger may write twice as much, but we do not begin to get so vivid a picture of what has actually taken place, because we are not familiar with the writer. Some of the worst records that have ever been turned in to me, have been written by nurses whose field work was a joy to behold; on the other hand, a nurse whose reports were a model of supposed accuracy and neatness, left a ghastly trail of work badly done, or not done at all, when she was dismissed from the staff.

There is no question but that close supervision is necessary for the average nurse, until she has had several months of experience in the Public Health field. By close supervision, I mean having some one with her for the first few days, until she has a fair grasp of the work. After that, the supervisor should make rounds with her at least once a week, oftener as new types of cases, or special problems arise. While the nurse is still struggling with many doubts and perplexities, she should be able to confer with her supervisor daily. Naturally,

such close supervision as this is neither necessary nor advisable after the nurse has had several months of experience. A nurse needing the same guidance at the end of this time, as she did when she started, is scarcely fitted to carry the responsibility of Public Health work.

The last requirement I shall mention, although it undoubtedly comes first in importance, is one I have referred to before, the need for the supervisor who is well qualified for her work. She must be not only an experienced person, but she must also keep up with the trend of modern thought, with modern educational methods. She must be progressive, she must be human and sympathetic; above all, she must have unlimited patience. She must be willing to answer dozens and hundreds of questions. The nurse who does not question either is not seeing the need in her district, she does not think deeply enough, is not interested sufficiently to be curious, or she is afraid of her supervisor. We can at least overcome the latter difficulty very easily, by assuring her when she first comes to us, that we do not expect her to know the detail of our work, that we are there to help her to the best of our ability.

In advising her regarding a plan for her work, let her feel that if she has some other plan, she is at liberty to express what is in her mind. We do not want blind obedience from our nurses. If her plan is hopelessly impractical, give her definite reasons why it is not workable; if it is reasonably good, let her carry it out. We all enjoy carrying out our own ideas, if we have any, much more than we do following the plan of some one else. We cannot hope to develop clear thinking in our nurses, unless

we show some respect for their thoughts. Encourage the new nurse, praise will stimulate her to further activity.

Occasionally a nurse does not react well to one supervisor, or in one type of district. Where possible, she should be changed. We know that we feel contented and happy and inspired in the presence of some people, and miserable and worthless with others. Some people bring out all of the good that is in us, while others would not believe that we had one good quality. A nurse, however, who presents the same difficulties to a number of supervisors, on whom supervision and guidance of any kind is wasted, should not be kept on the staff. A nurse constantly complaining, one invariably resentful of every word or action on the part of supervisors or staff, should be given a chance to adjust agreeably to circumstances, or find some other occupation. Unless the offense is flagrant, the nurse should not be judged entirely by the report of one supervisor; if, however, she is given every chance and still does not show an improvement, it is not fair to the work to struggle with her indefinitely.

We cannot produce something which does not exist, but we must be very sure that we have developed to the utmost every good quality in the nurse. In our concern over the corners of the bed, are we overlooking the corners of both the patients' and the nurses' souls and minds?

We must keep our minds open, we must ourselves be teachable, or we should not teach. It is true that the way is often up-hill and the path is not rose-covered. We grow impatient because we do not accomplish what we set out to do. We should remember that

it is not the rate at which we move ahead that counts, but the load that we can pull with us. We must be more patient, more tolerant, more human. We must strive each day for new en-

thusiasm and fresh inspiration in our work. We must never forget that the responsibility of helping and guiding others is a rare privilege, a sacred obligation.

THE 1924 HAPPY'S CALENDAR

LAST year we spoke of the charms of "Happy's Calendar," published by the American Child Health Association. Our remarks were especially directed to student nurses, suggesting that they might, with the help of the calendar, get in many a lesson on the beauties and joys of health to their patients by liberally using Professor Happy's wise and witty daily remarks. We feel exactly the same this year. In an article by Anna M. Drake, *Tuberculosis and the Public Health Nurse*, which appeared in *The Public Health Nurse* for October, Miss Drake says:

The nurse in the children's ward has the same opportunity as the school nurse for inspiring children to form good health habits. A tooth brush or handkerchief drill or a health song in a children's ward will be received with even more enthusiasm than in a school room, and it is much easier to develop right food habits in a hospital group than in a child at home. Through team work, the glass of water before meals will become an event to be anticipated; the drinking of milk,

a matter of lively contest; and the eating of cereals and vegetables, an interesting game.

The new Happy Calendar for 1924 from the same source has recently been issued and in addition to the laughter provoking advice for each day of all the year provided by the author, it is further enriched by simply priceless illustrations by the well known cartoonist, "Briggs." We suggest that all hospital training schools could enliven life for their students, and unobtrusively give them many a health hint, if this calendar were hung in a conspicuous place.

Nurses engaged in private duty, especially perhaps if their patients are among the young, would find this a potent weapon. At least we venture to think so. Here are a few quotations:

"No one can sit on you as long as you stand up straight." "He who weighs what he should is not easily rattled." "It is better to look for a good light today than to hunt for your specs tomorrow." "Cheer up—you can't digest a lump in the throat." For St. Patrick's Day, "Decorate your innards with greens."

Let us begin our Christmas celebration with aiding in the campaign against tuberculosis by selling Christmas seals. Think how much is accomplished by funds gathered in this way,—a little bit from each person, but in the aggregate, enough to help support health centres, to maintain clinics, to save the children!

HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

ALICE SHEPARD GILMAN, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

CONTAGIOUS NURSING TECHNIC: ITS PLACE IN THE COURSE OF A GENERAL HOSPITAL

By IDA B. SMITH, R.N.

THE advantages to be derived from a course in contagious nursing cannot be too highly estimated. Much can be learned from the theoretical course, but if the clinical experience does not follow, the student is very likely to forget the theory thus acquired.

The ability to recognize contagious diseases at the onset, where early isolation is of untold value in preventing the spread of disease, is an asset no nurse can afford to lightly disregard, whether her chosen work be public health, institutional, or private duty. In public health, school, and industrial nursing, the nurse equipped with this experience and able to recognize early symptoms, will prevent the spread of disease where living conditions are frequently favorable for it, thus safeguarding the community, herself, and fellow workers. After such a course the nurse is more capable of caring for any septic case, and carries out "precaution nursing" with better results and greater safety to herself and her associates. This service also amplifies the medical nursing experience, too often small in proportion to the surgical nursing. The same thing also applies to the experience in pediatric nursing, as a proportionally large number of the contagious cases are children.

In the operating room, also, the nurse who has had contagious technic grasps more readily the methods used to obtain

strict asepsis and will be less likely to contaminate articles in handling them.

Having decided that such a course is necessary, where in the curriculum should it be placed, and what is the students' attitude toward it? For several years two and a half to three months' experience in the Contagious Department has been given to every student in the school, and in no case has any student raised an objection to the course. The greater number are enthusiastic about it, and some students admit that though at first they found the work very exacting in detail, they left the department with regret, and considered the knowledge gained exceedingly valuable.

A student is never sent to the Contagious Department until the second year of her training; first, because she has not had the theoretical foundation for the work until after she has spent one year in the school; secondly, it is just about this time that students are apt to become somewhat indifferent to general nursing, and a new department with new methods is stimulating, and arouses fresh interest. They have completed the following courses necessary for the work: Bacteriology, Hygiene, Materia Medica, and also have finished or are carrying concurrently with the practical work, Nursing in Communicable Disease, Medicine, and Pediatrics. If possible, a month in the

Children's Ward is given prior to the contagious nursing.

In the Contagious Department children are assigned to one floor and adults to another, and in placing the nurses their previous experience is taken into consideration, so that they get either adult or pediatric nursing as required. Each ward is supervised by a graduate nurse who has had special work in this department and who is prepared to give careful individual instruction to each student nurse. Nose and throat cultures are taken and the Schick test given when a student is assigned to this service.

When assigned to the Contagious Ward, the student takes with her a second uniform, preferably an old one, or the one worn during the probation period. This uniform is worn in the ward and has to be fumigated before being sent to the laundry. In the dressing room on the first floor, the nurse is given a "clean" and a "contaminated" locker; here she changes to the duty uniform, rolling her sleeves up and securely fastening them, and removing her cap, after which she reports to the nurse in charge of the ward. When going to meals, or returning to the Home when off duty, the nurse changes back to the clean uniform in the dressing room, and leaves the one worn on duty in the "contaminated" locker.

No responsibility is given the nurse for the first few days, no matter what her previous experience in the school may have been. Especial attention is paid to the fact that all areas and articles are either "clean" or "contaminated," and that all clean areas must be kept so. The student is not allowed to attempt the simplest procedure until she is able to discriminate and knows

the difference, how to care for contaminated articles, how to protect herself and her patient from infection. The technic of the gown, cap, and mask must be learned. The former is one of the most important, as a gown is worn in each room and is removed before the student leaves the room. A triangular cap is worn, under which the hair is carefully secured. No gown nor mask is worn when taking temperatures, giving medicines, or carrying trays, unless the patient needs particular attention at the time.

The nurse "scrubs up" before going from one patient to another. Gowns and masks are worn during baths, dressings, treatments, and in giving any special attention which makes it necessary to bend over the patient. In putting on the gown, the hand is slipped between the edges at the neck, it is opened out and slipped into by holding the gown from the inner side; it is then tied at the neck, folded over at the back to completely cover the uniform, and the waist strings are brought round to the front and securely fastened. To remove, these strings are untied, hands scrubbed, neck strings untied, hands scrubbed again, gown is slipped off and with armholes together, is hung up, right side out. The hands are again scrubbed, and the nurse may then leave the room.

Each room, when prepared, has a bedside table equipped with a bath blanket, towels, soap, etc. A clean doctor's gown is hung in the room, right side out, armholes together. Basin, soap, brush and hand towels are placed on the shelves of the wash stand. A paper bag is placed on a hook in the wall near the stand, and a wire basket

is used for contaminated towels and linen. A mouth thermometer in a bottle of alcohol is placed on the window sill, a bell cord is attached in the wall.

After a patient is admitted to the room, everything in the room is considered contaminated, except the edge and shelves of the wash stand. The bowl on the wash stand contains $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Cresol and green soap in equal parts. The nurse lets warm water run over her hands and then, taking the brush from the bowl, scrubs her hands and arms well up to the elbows, rinses, dries, and drops the towel in the wire basket.

To remove contaminated linen from the room, the nurse removes her gown and carries the wire basket containing the linen in both hands well in front of her, in order that it may not touch the uniform. The linen chute is equipped with a spring handle which is opened by pressing down with the elbow. The contents of the basket are tipped down the chute and the door is closed with the elbow. All linen is fumigated in the large container into which it falls, and is then sent to the general laundry.

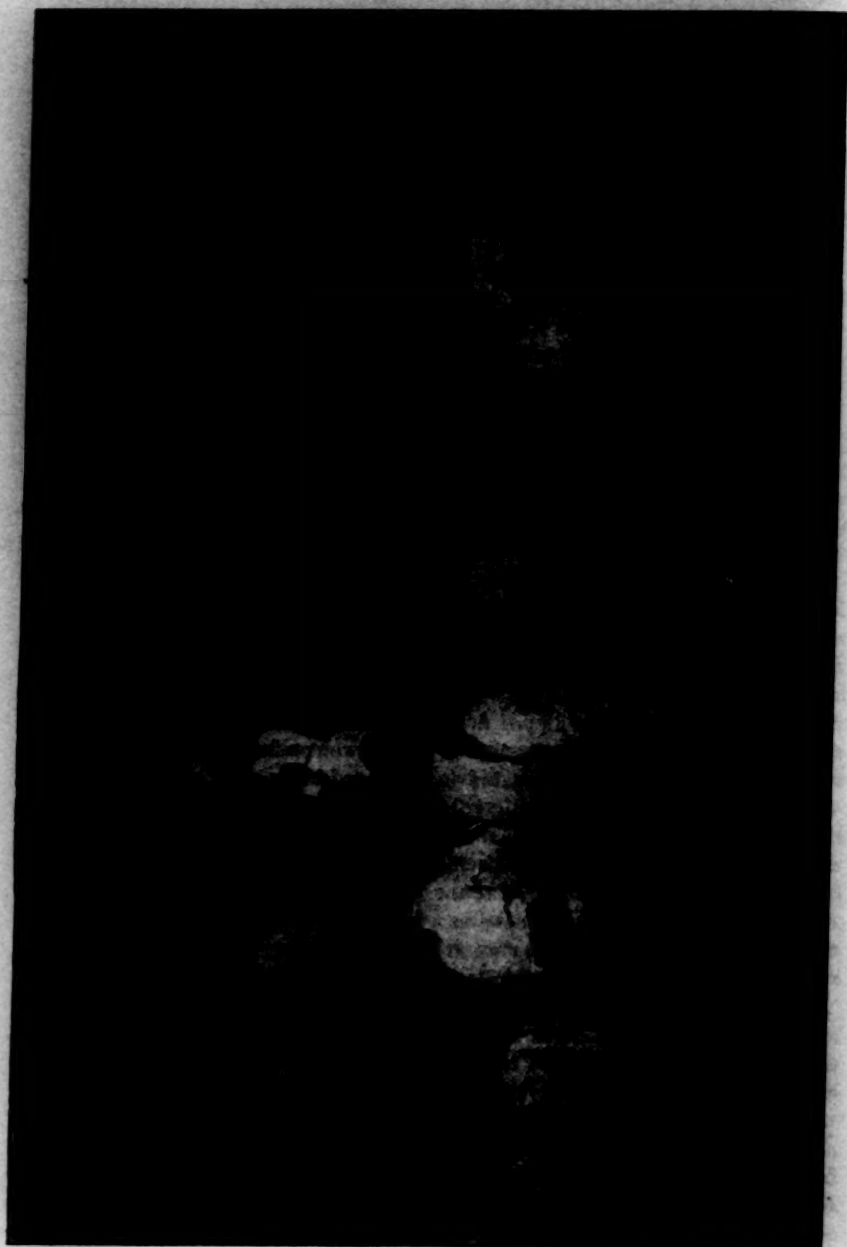
The floors everywhere are considered contaminated. The corridor walls, the corridor side of the doors, windows and walls in the utility room and office are clean. The linen room and "clean" kitchen are absolutely clean. Linen removed from the linen room, but not used, cannot be returned, but is placed in a hamper, fumigated and is then returned. In the sterilizing room and "contaminated" kitchen, the knobs, the lid of the sterilizer, all handles and spigots are clean. A large wire basket is kept in the sterilizing room for contaminated articles.

To remove dishes from the patient's room, the tray is first taken to the contaminated kitchen, where the sink and drain board are contaminated. After removing the trays, the nurse scrubs, puts on a clean mask and gown, fills the sterilizer with the required amount of water, and turns on the steam. She scrapes refuse from the dishes into the garbage can which is lined with a paper sack, well turned over the edge. The dishes are cleansed with a brush under running water, and are placed in the sterilizer. The nurse removes her gown and scrubs. After being sterilized for twenty minutes, the steam is turned off, and the maid removes the dishes through a sliding window opening opposite the sterilizer into the clean kitchen, where they are washed in the ordinary way.

In assisting a doctor with treatments, dressings, etc., the nurse remains clean. The table is covered with clean pilcher, and anything set down is kept clean. All contaminated instruments are dropped into a wash bowl to be cleansed under running water, and then sterilized. Swabs, tooth-picks, etc., are dropped into a paper bag and burned.

After two and a half to three months spent in observing and caring for contagious cases with their varied symptoms and complications, and in carrying out an exacting and detailed technic, which demands conscientious attention, the nurse returns to complete her course with greater knowledge of prevention of disease, better judgment, and greater confidence in her work.

When the nurse is to leave the department, nose and throat cultures are taken, her hair is washed, and she reports the following morning for duty.



STUDENT NURSES' PAGE

CHRISTMAS AT THE CHILDREN'S MERCY HOSPITAL, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

By JOSEPHINE FULLER AND ANNA E. WHITE

IT WAS about two weeks before Christmas. Helen awoke to find every one excited and bustling about. "What's the matter with everybody,—got ice cream for breakfast?" "No, you're funny," replied Ruth, disgustedly. "Don't you know Santa Claus will be here two weeks from tonight? Everybody is preparing for his visit, and all the boys and girls are going to write him a letter this afternoon." "Oh, Santa Claus won't come to see us here," said Helen. "All right, you just wait and see what happens."

The children went to writing with a vim, and soon the letters were finished. After Santa had read those letters, he decided he would not have to spend an hour with Mark Twain for a good hearty laugh, for they were full of the funniest things you ever heard. Santa Claus replied to the children's letters, telling them he surely would visit them on Christmas Eve and fill all their orders.

Christmas Eve,—and all the wards, rooms, and corridors had been transformed into a real Santa Claus Land. Pretty trees were in every corner, mistletoe, holly, poinsettias, and all the pretties of the season. The kiddies, while being tucked into bed, talked in giggling whispers of Santa's visit. "You must all go to sleep now," said Miss Ross. "Ooie Cowboy, no sleep for me," piped up Harry, "until I clap my eyes on that old fat man." Pretty soon, all was quiet and all the little folks were believed to be in Dreamland.

But Santa made his appearance at the far end of the corridor,—all of a sudden, the silence was broken by a shout. "Hurrah, fellers, wake up, he's here." At that the entire bunch of First East kiddies were at attention. It was fun to watch the different expressions and antics of the tiny tots as Santa came near them. He told them all that he had received their letters and that he was ready to fill their various orders, as soon as they went sound asleep again, and positively not before. Then he trotted off to the next ward, where it was quite evident he was a welcome guest.

An hour or so later, all the youngsters had settled down in sleep again, with various visions of lolly pops and pretty toys, which they would find in their stockings in the morning, dancing through their heads. Then a stocking, filled to the brim with choice candies, nuts and toys was fastened to the foot of each child's bed. The extra toys were placed under the tree in each ward.

Christmas dawn, and all is well,—kiddies snug in happy dreams. Two hours later came the Carols. Then, at last, the opening of the stockings, and the nurse had a big job to keep the children from eating candy and nuts before breakfast.

Breakfast over, the small people were all fixed up for the second visit from "The patron saint of Yule-tide," who is always happiest at the Christmas season. "Nurse, don't you tink it is time for Santa now?" "Yes, Tommy,

he will be here in a few minutes." Poor little Tommy had never known what Christmas really meant before, as there were seven children in his family and they lived in a poor district of Kansas City and could not afford more than the necessary things, though the same could be said of all the children, who come to Mercy.

Presently, in came Santa with his big pack overflowing. He was given a royal welcome. "Children, I have come to deliver your packages—I trust you liked every thing you found in your stockings." He was soon assured that all was just right. "I had a little trouble with my aeroplane and I sure was anxious—because it wouldn't be Christmas for me if I did not get to my little folks at Mercy." He had a little visit with each child and delivered all packages,—never stopped until he had visited every room and ward and balcony.

In a dark, dingy street of one of the slums of Kansas City, Tony was trudging through the snow, one day late in December. "Hey! Tony! Where you

going?" called out a voice from one of the dingy houses. "I'm going over to the Clinic at Mercy this afternoon." "You ain't sick, is you?" "O, I is to-day, 'cause Santa will be there and give all the boys and girls a whole lot of goodies and toys." "Wait! Tony—let me go, too." So they, too, found Santa at the Mercy, not in the wards, but with Miss Anderson in the big "Out-Patient Department."

"Hurry up, Nurse, I want to go to school." "What! Kenneth—you don't mean that?—why, that's not natural coming from you." "Oh, well, don't you know Santa's coming this afternoon?" Kenneth called impatiently.

So with all these different events, plus a big turkey dinner, the Christmas passes at Mercy, full of joy and happiness. Every kiddle, nurse, and all who partake in the celebration of Christmas at Mercy, will always have one happy memory of a glorious week, that of itself bears out the claim that Mercy is not a Children's Home, but is, from every possible standpoint, a homelike hospital.

IMPRESSION OF A FIRST STATE CONVENTION

BY OMA KELLY

Student Nurse, University of Missouri

WHEN planning to attend her first State Convention, a student nurse is likely to have visions of herself sitting in a remote corner trying to look dignified, and thinking, "Now I must remember that 'little folks must be seen and not heard.'"

Before she arrives in the city where the convention is to be held, she has

perhaps planned to call the nearest cab and go to a hotel which will be her stopping place while in the city. However, she has a lovely little surprise awaiting her in the form of two pleasant young women wearing badges of ribbon on which is printed "Nurses' Convention." The student looks at them a second time, and starts toward them.

They smile, take her suitcase, and take her to their home. They then conduct her to a tidy little room which is to be her home while there. They tell her that breakfast will be ready for her at seven-thirty in the morning. They then depart to meet other trains and other nurses.

Our student meets other visiting students, all introduce themselves and are soon chatting away like old friends. They have many things in common to talk about, and can learn many things from each other to take home to their respective schools.

The next morning they have breakfast together. They have heard that registration is to be from eight to ten a. m., so at about five minutes past eight they present themselves at the headquarters of the convention. The nurse in charge of the registration of nurses looks up and asks, "Have you registered?" One student replies, "We are only students; are we allowed to register?" The registrar answers, "Yes, indeed, we have a page especially for you. Just write your name, address, and the school you represent."

Soon the visiting students gather in a group and discuss with much enthusiasm the problems of their schools, such as student government, student activities, etc.

The program begins at ten a. m. The students are each given a printed copy of the complete program of the convention. They are also invited to sit on the front seat. They are well pleased

and are glad now that they brought a note-book and pen along, but they are more delighted than ever when they scan the program and find that they are given a place in one of the sessions.

For the next few days these young women have an opportunity to listen to representatives who have met and conquered the obstacles in their respective branches of nursing, such as: Private Duty, Public Health, Industrial Nursing, etc. This is a good time for the students to decide in which field of the profession they are most interested.

When the time comes for these students to carry out their part of the program they are somewhat excited and feel that talking to the graduates, who know so much more about nursing life than they do, is quite a responsibility.

At the Missouri State Nurses' Convention this year, held in Springfield, October 8-10, the students had the opportunity of hearing many uplifting addresses, one of which was given by Adda Eldredge, president of the American Nurses' Association. They were also permitted a Round Table with Miss Eldredge.

Each student delegate there seemed greatly benefited by what she had heard. She went back to her school, no doubt, so full of the inspiration she had received that it spread to her fellow-students, and made each member of her school more determined than ever to do her part to be worthy of highest esteem, and to make her profession merit its name.

A special combination subscription rate with the *Journal of Home Economics* is offered with this *Journal* for three months. If there is a demand for the combination, it will be continued. *Journal of Home Economics*, \$2.50; *American Journal of Nursing*, \$3; the two together, \$4.50. Subscriptions may be sent to either office.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this department. Letters should not exceed 250 words and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

HEADQUARTERS OF INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

DEAR EDITOR: I note that in the October issue of the *American Journal of Nursing*, in a report contributed by Miss Clara Noyes of the proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Nurses, recently held at Copenhagen, it is stated that the office of the International Council of Nurses is located in the office of the *British Journal of Nursing*. May I point out that this is not, and never has been, the case. When the International Council of Nurses was founded by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick in 1899, the Registered Nurses' Society—one of the affiliated Societies of the National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, placed its Board Room, free of cost, at the disposal of the I.C.N. for its work. Here records have been kept, members of the nursing profession from all over the world have come, asking for information and professional advice, and here Miss L. L. Dock did much of the wonderful work which built up the International Council of Nurses. This has been a substantial contribution to the work of the Council, as Headquarters in the center of London are a valuable asset, both as a convenient center, and because the funds of the new Society would not have borne the initial expense of an office so conveniently situated. As Hon. Treasurer of the International Council of Nurses I desire to put on record my sense of indebtedness for this financial gift. The *British Journal of Nursing* was appointed the official organ of the International Council of Nurses in Great Britain, as the *American Journal of Nursing* was in the United States, and we have to thank these Journals for devoting space to furthering the interests of the Council.

MARGARET BRAY,

Hon. Treasurer National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland; Foundation Member and Hon. Treasurer International Council of Nurses.

THE HOSPITALS IN ALASKA

DEAR EDITOR: About twelve years ago, the writer, a graduate, registered nurse of wide experience, wishing to visit Alaska, wrote for information regarding the nursing situation in that far-away country. I was told that as the hospitals were under the Episcopal Diocese, one must be of that faith to qualify for a position. Not being of that faith, but determined to visit Alaska, I applied for the position of housekeeper and cook. The Superintendent wrote that her sister was coming later, and I could nurse until that time, and then take the other work. The trip was wonderful indeed. On arriving in Valdez, we found a small hospital, splendidly equipped, plenty of everything, modern in every respect, plenty of bedding, towels, in fact, everything necessary for the convenience and comfort of the patients, and the nurse, as well. We had a fine operating room, with everything necessary in that line. I assisted in the wards, and the operating room, and the nurses helped with the household duties when necessary. The nurses are a fine lot of women, members of the Episcopal church. If an article appears in the Journal, written by them, one feels very glad to have known about them, even without having seen them. On the boat, we met two young women, one a nurse, the other a teacher. They left the boat at Skagway, taking the train there to the Interior, their destination was either Nenana, or Tanana. They were to be there five years, and seemed pleased that they were going to work there, where there is so much need. At Cordova, our next stop, we learned that the Episcopal Hospital, that was there in earlier times, had been sold to the Government, and recently we read of the "Cordova General," being there now. There was a hospital at Fairbanks, and others in other parts of Alaska; we are not familiar with them, but we know they are doing good work among the natives, and the white people as well. From our own experience, we wished the women of the churches

who work so hard to make these comforts, could know what it means to the lone prospector, out in the hills, or in the towns through the long, cold winter, to have such a place to go when ill, even though they have no money, to be cared for by skilled workers. They are very grateful indeed, and those hospitals in that land are very close to the hearts of those men. They do many things to help, like making repairs. The food is the best that can be purchased, well cooked and served, and the prospectors, who, perhaps, have been out in the hills for months, when in the hospital think the food splendid. Books and magazines are sent from the East. We used to let the men take them to their "shacks." Later, through the efforts of the minister who was located at Valdez, money was obtained to build a club house, where the men might spend the long cold winter evenings, where books, games, and often discussions on the topics of the day with this minister, who was a good "mixer," helped many a man who, otherwise, would be at a saloon, where company, light and heat, and food was to be had, but, the consequences! One might go on for hours, writing of the needs of Alaska. Should any nurse of that faith care to work there, there is lots to be done; she could learn particulars from the Episcopal Church Mission House in New York.

Massachusetts

G. L. A.

A SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

DEAR EDITOR: A small hospital in a small town, proving itself a success, is a subject that health workers could well watch. An example is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hospital, in Cuba, Allegany County, N. Y. This has been in operation since February, 1923, and has been self supporting since the beginning, which is quite an unusual situation. The village of Cuba has a population of about 1,700. In the autumn of 1919, the Chamber of Commerce decided to try to raise funds for a Memorial Hospital. Shares of stock were issued at \$25 each. About \$37,000 was believed assured, but due to business reverses and depreciation of some ventures, a

few subscribers were unable to pay. The actual cost was about \$45,000, which was slightly more than estimated. There is still a deficit of about \$13,000. Recently the Hospital Association issued bonds to offer security to the bank, to be taken up \$1000 yearly, giving a mortgage on the hospital property. This hospital has a radius of about 15 miles of territory dependent on it. It has three semi-private rooms; all others private. It can accommodate 22 patients. The hospital is very attractive, well constructed, and planned with forethought. It has its laundry, furnace room, water heating system, vapor system for heating the building, kitchen, diet kitchen, and general utility rooms. There are basement, first and second floors. These floors are connected by an incline, avoiding the use of stairs and elevators. The incline runs out to a kind of mezzanine where there are two rooms, and the operating room, used also for an accident room. This is modern and very well equipped. The nursery and delivery room are on the second floor, and can accommodate six babies. A well equipped X-ray laboratory is here also. The office and doctors' room are on the first floor and are furnished tastefully and well. Much of the furniture has been contributed by townspeople. There are rooms in the basement not yet used which can later be utilized. One of these can be employed for isolation if necessary. A graduate nurse is superintendent of the hospital and lives there, doing 24-hour duty. There are two graduates on general duty, days, and one night nurse. Patients may have special nurses if preferred. The aim of the hospital is to furnish nursing care to anyone who might need it, at such prices that anyone could afford to avail himself of this privilege. An ambulance has been donated that goes into the surrounding country after patients. Ex-soldiers and sailors receive care free, making it indeed a memorial. The staff is made up of the physicians of Cuba; others may be called in consultation. Cuba citizens and the association feel that the hospital is proving a success not only as a memorial, but financially; and from a standpoint of community health.

New York

R. D. R.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES NEEDED

DEAR EDITOR: The medical library at St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo is, of course, a complete loss. This library must be built up again from the beginning, and that beginning must be made at once. Dr. Tensler has asked for medical books, not more than ten years old, and for complete year files of medical magazines for the last ten years. We have been sending to this hospital your magazine as copies were brought to us by readers willing to pass them on. Our stock of back numbers is exhausted. Miss Elizabeth F. Sherman, the registrar in Providence, suggested that I write you and ask if any of your subscribers had numbers that could be spared for this Tokyo Hospital. I would be very glad to pay expenses incurred for postage.

MARY E. DAVIS.

98 Congdon St., Providence, R. I.

[Donors should communicate with Miss Davis before sending books or magazines to prevent duplication.]

FROM A SCHOOL NURSE

DEAR EDITOR: I am doing very interesting work as school nurse in the Santa Clara County. Just now there are three of us who cover the schools where nurses are needed; and in communities where there is a nurse who is covering all branches, we do not include such districts. We are glad that Santa Clara County has for its County Superintendent a man of vision. He knows his county and its needs.

California

O. H. W.

A GOOD USE FOR FILES OF NURSING MAGAZINES

DEAR EDITOR: This past fall I left a most interesting county where I was doing Public Health Nursing to spend this winter in study. There is a very interesting item which I think you should have, i. e. before I left the county I placed in the library file of the large High School in the largest city a complete year set of the *American Journal of Nursing* and my year's set of the *Public Health Nurse*. They were enthusiastically received by the Superintendent of Schools and though I will miss the reference to these maga-

zines I feel that they will probably be the means of bringing some of these women into a better understanding of some of the real things in life and probably into the nursing field.

Oregon

J. N. W.

CHRISTMAS, 1922, IN SEVERANCE HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL

DEAR EDITOR: A desire to do something different this year in the way of Christmas exercises led me to attempt putting on a tableau, even though our time for preparation was short due to term examinations in the school. The one short week we had was broken into by the wedding of one of our nurses and a wedding supper of another recently married. The Koreans as a rule would rather get up something in a hurry, trusting to luck to make it a success, than to spend time in preparation of parts and rehearsal. My main trouble was to get them to understand what was meant by a tableau for it was entirely new to them and as they said, "If there is no motion or talking what pleasure or entertainment would there be for the audience?" The first two rehearsals were so discouraging that I would have given up the whole idea were it not that we had promised to furnish the entertainment for the institution and our failure would have meant disappointment for several hundred people. The dress rehearsal went off better, for a Korean loves to impersonate, and when a real live baby appeared for the Christ Child, and the denary in which, as they said, they could see a faint resemblance to an original one after they were told what it was, things went off better. Four adjoining rooms in the dormitory were available for our use. Two of these were used by guests, one for the stage and one for dressing rooms and chorus. As each of the three tableaux was put on, the nurses' chorus sang Christmas hymns, and afterwards the Bible story was told. After the last part, the Christmas tree was brought in and a sure enough Santa with a huge pack on his back which held something for each guest and nurse. After the last guest had departed, to the surprise of all the girls I invited them all over to our home. Looking very mystified they filed

over to our living rooms and here was another tree but no presents to be seen. Going on the supposition that if a person has to work for something she appreciates it more, I had hidden all the gifts and now told the girls they were to look for them. As we had hoped, in the scramble that followed the ice was broken and we all had a jolly time together. We were well repaid for the trouble we'd had by seeing the faces of the girls when they opened their packages and put on the beautiful warm scarfs, all a deep rich color, made especially for them by Guild members in America. The girls were so pleased and proud of the scarfs and made such a pretty picture going to church, Christmas morning, in the snow. I had been trying to think what there was that each girl could give to some one poorer, so as to make it a giving as well as a receiving time. A call for rice for the Russian refugees in Warsaw gave the desired opportunity, and each gave one day's portion of rice and as this is their principal article of food, it meant slim rations for a time, but they did not complain and had the joy which comes from giving to others.

Seoul, Korea

EDNA LAWRENCE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION

DEAR EDITOR: The Committee on Federal Legislation of the American Nurses' Association held a meeting in Washington, October 23, to decide upon a plan of action in regard to the reclassification of nurses in Government Service. At this meeting it was decided to request an interview with the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, General Hines, and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Dr. Cumming, since these two services would be affected more adversely by the proposed classification than any others. Miss Noyes explained what, we believe, would be the result from the educational standpoint and from the standpoint of the training school and Miss Minnigerode explained what she believed would be the effect upon the Government Service in eliminating from that Service the better qualified nurses. Both the Director of the Veterans' Bureau and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service agreed with the Committee and endorsed the plan of

action which the Committee had prepared. Both Dr. Cumming and the Director of the Veterans' Bureau have forwarded protests to the Personnel Board regarding the proposed classification of nurses in a sub-professional or non-professional grade. Major General Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, has also forwarded a protest at the request of this Committee. A resumé of the case with a draft of a resolution was forwarded to the American Hospital Association at its meeting in Milwaukee with the request that they also take the matter up with the Personnel Board and forward the resolution to the Board. A hearing was held with the Personnel Classification Board by the Committee on October 25. This hearing was about two and one-quarter hours duration and apparently we were unable to change the opinion of the Board in regard to the professional status of nurses. It is believed, however, that some impression was made upon the Board and that they were more definitely informed as to what the result of this action might be to the Civilian Hospitals and what effect it might have and probably would have upon the recruiting of students for training schools. Dr. Winford Smith of Johns Hopkins has written a protest to the Board also. A letter is being prepared for the Superintendents of Training Schools and for State and Local Associations. Conferences have been held with the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the Army, the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, the Joint Congressional Committee on Reclassification, the League of Women Voters and the Federation of Federal Employees. It is now stated that the classification work is to be done all over again and renewed effort will be made to induce the Board to change its rating of nurses. This does not mean, however, that we could or should relax our efforts to secure support from organizations, medical associations, and the public in general in behalf of nurses.

Washington, D. C. LUCY MINNIGERODE,
*Chairman, Committee on Federal Legislation
of the American Nurses' Association.*

JOURNALS WANTED AND ON HAND

Miss A. Bland, Monroe County Sanatorium, Rochester, N. Y., has copies of the *Journal*

which she will give to any one paying postage: 1921, December; 1922, January through April, June, August; 1923, January, March through October.

Margaret Brinton, Librarian, Library, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., wishes the following copies of the *Journal* to complete a file: 1916, June, August, September; 1917, October; 1918, February; 1920, September; 1921, April, May.

Mrs. Frank P. O'Donnell, Sycamore Road, Merion, Pa., will pay fifty cents each for the following *Journals*: 1903, February and March; 1914, March.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

7. Does any nurse in this country have a state license for nursing that antedates the following? Asheville, N. C., the 5th day of June, A. D. 1903.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

William H. Matthews is Director of the Department of Family Welfare for the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. His special preparation for this work, after his college course, was eight years of social settlement work and two of labor field investigation.

Anna L. Gibson, graduate of the Boston City Hospital School of Nursing, has been head nurse and matron at her own hospital, but she is best known in her present work, Matron-Superintendent of the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital of Boston, and Instructor in Laboratory Technic. She is author of "Clinical Laboratory Technique for Nurses."

After sending the manuscript of "Donald's Christmas" to the printer, we learned with regret of the death of the author, Mrs. Mary F. Scott, Albany, N. Y.

Harriet L. P. Friend contributes the second of her series of articles dealing with the problems of Inspection of Schools of Nursing.

Mrs. Arnett Lealle is a member of the Junior Board of the Visiting Nurse Association of Minneapolis.

Bessie Lee Harris has given a large part of her time for more than ten years to private nursing, though at one time she held a position with the New York Health Department where she studied contagious diseases. She is a graduate of Wesley Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, and is a graduate technician, having studied at Boston University, School of Medicine.

Anna C. Jamme, San Francisco, California, spent her vacation a year ago visiting some of the countries across the Pacific.

Maudie Landis is a member of the staff of the School of Nursing, Lane Hospital, Stanford University Hospital, San Francisco.

Edith C. Richardson is Secretary of the Executive Committee of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. She has had wide experience in handling students' educational credentials and in assisting students to make good their deficiencies in order to qualify for college entrance.

Mabel W. Binner of the Visiting Nurse Association, Chicago, completes the article on Supervision begun last month.

Ida B. Smith is Superintendent of Nurses, Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Ill.

NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Nurses who send items are asked to write very clearly, to print proper names, and to be sure of their facts. Please add the name and address of the sender.)

NATIONAL

The attention of the State Associations, the Territorial Association and the two Alumnae Associations is called to Article VIII of the By-laws of the American Nurses' Association which reads:

Section 1. The annual dues from each State Association shall be fifty cents per capita.

Section 2. All dues shall be paid in advance not later than January 31 for the current calendar year.

Section 3. Each State Association shall pay dues on the basis of membership the first day of December.

Section 4. State Associations whose dues have not been paid by January 31 shall be notified by the Treasurer and those not paying by March 1 shall forfeit membership.

Section 5. State Associations having forfeited their membership may be reinstated upon the payment of dues for the fiscal year.

The membership of the American Nurses' Association now includes 46,555 nurses.

We wish to express our thanks to the Minnesota State Nurses' Association for its generous contribution of \$50.00 towards the expenses of the Headquarters office.

NOTICE—Requests for the booklet, "A List of Schools of Nursing Accredited by the State Boards of Nurse Examiners," should be made to the Secretary of the American Nurses' Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Price \$1.04, which includes postage.

AGNES G. DRANS, Secretary.

FUND FOR GERMAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION

(Send contributions to Headquarters, American Nurses' Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.)

In response to the letter to the Editor in the November number of the *Journal* from Sister Agnes Karll, President of the German Nurses' Association, describing the desperate situation of nurses in Germany, the Headquarters' office has received contributions up to date amounting to \$40.00. These contributions are being sent promptly to Sister Agnes Karll because of the great need.

NURSES' RELIEF FUND

REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1923

Receipts

Balance on hand.....	\$21,281.69
Interest on bonds.....	20.00
Interest on Liberty bonds.....	23.38
Connecticut: Hartford Hosp. Alum. Association, Hartford	29.90
Illinois: District 2, \$25; Dist. 3, \$31; Dist. 4, \$6; Dist. 13, \$49; Chief Nurse, U. S. Naval Hosp., Great Lakes, \$1	112.00
Indiana: Deaconess Hosp., Evansville, \$19; Lutheran Hospital, Ft. Wayne, \$31; Elkhart County Hospital, \$4; Deaconess Hosp., Indianapolis, \$51; Methodist Hosp., Indianapolis, \$39; Dist. 3, members (individual), \$6; Indianapolis City Hosp. Alum. Assn., \$37; Home Hosp. Nurses' Alum., \$46; Eastman Hosp. Nurses' Alum., \$20; Huntington County Hosp., \$13	240.00
Iowa: One individual, Stuart.....	1.00
Maine: State Nurses' Association, (In honor of the tenth anniversary of its membership in the American Nurses' Association)....	198.50
Massachusetts: One individual, Athol	5.00
Michigan: Dist. 3, \$18; Dist. 5, \$2; a friend of the School for Nurses, Hackley Hosp., Muskegon, \$15....	35.00
Mississippi: State Nurses' Association	33.70
Missouri: Springfield Hosp. Alum., \$15; St. Joseph, two individuals, \$6; University Nurses' Alumnae Kansas City, \$15.....	36.00
New Jersey: Orange Memorial Hospital Alum., East Orange.....	10.00
New York: New York State meeting, \$194.75; Dist. 1, Lady of Victory Hosp., Lackawanna, \$10; Dist. 2, Graduate nurses, Monroe County Sanatorium, \$25; one individual, \$2; Dist. 5, \$50; Dist.	

6, St. Lawrence State Hospital Alum., \$36.30; Dist. 9, Troy Hospital Nurses' Alum., \$25; Dist. 12, two individuals, \$16; Dist. 13, N. Y. Post Graduate Nurses' Alum., \$114; Manhattan State Hosp. Nurses' Alum., \$25; Manhattan and Bronx Ann., \$25; New York Hosp. Nurses' Alum., \$30; six individuals, \$42; Dist. 14, Kings County Hospital Nurses, Brooklyn, \$30	455.05
Ohio: Two individuals, Youngstown, \$2; one individual, Warren, \$1; one individual, Lancaster, \$2	5.00
Pennsylvania: Dist. 1, \$1,307; Dist. 2, \$141; Dist. 3, \$304.60; Dist. 4, \$274; Dist. 5, \$191; Dist. 6, \$1,053.50; Dist. 7, \$232	3,703.10
Tennessee: Chattanooga Dist.	83.00
Wisconsin: Dist. 3	50.00
	<u>\$36,522.32</u>

Disbursements

Paid to 41 applicants	\$630.00
Chairman, Nurses' Relief Fund	
Fund	18.79
Printing	42.00
Check returned by bank on account of insufficient funds	1.00
October 31, 1923, balance	\$25,899.63
Invested funds	57,000.00
	<u>\$82,899.63</u>

All contributions for the Relief Fund should be made payable to the Nurses' Relief Fund and sent to the State Chairman or, if her address is not known, to the American Nurses' Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Requests for leaflets should be sent to the Secretary at the same address. For further information address Elizabeth E. Golding, Chairman, 317 West 45th Street, New York.

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LUCY MINNEMORE, *Chairman.*

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION

The Calendar for 1936, the third in the series to be issued by the League, is now ready and may be ordered from the League headquarters, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. The frontispiece shows the entrance to Yale University. The pictures and sketches of nurses include: Annie W. Goodrich, Mary C. Wheeler, Clara D. Noyes, Helen Scott Hay, Ella Phillips Crandall, Sara E. Parsons, Mary Gardner, Georgia M. Nevins, Mary Samuel, Annie Danner, Katherine DeWitt, Jane E. Hitchcock. The price is \$1 for single copies, 75 cents each in lots of fifty and over.

ARMY NURSE CORPS

During October, the following named members of the Army Nurse Corps were ordered transferred to the stations indicated: Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 1st Lieut. Callie D. Woodley, Second Lieutenants Katherine I. Harvon, Katherine E. Kelly, Lylin M. Grady; Fort Benning, Ga., Second Lieutenants Mary A. Campbell, Julia M. Lincoln, Sara M. Schenberger, Mary Ford; Chicago, Ill., Illinois State School of Psychiatric Nursing, 1st Lieut. Edna M. Beyer; Honolulu, H. T., Second Lieutenants Florence Miller, Margaret Coffman; Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, First Lieutenants Carrie L. Howard, Alice D. Agnew, Second Lieutenants Millicent E. King, Mary E. Ray, Clara Swenson, Anna E. Thorpe; Camp Lewis, Wash., 1st Lieut. Jane G. Melloy; Philippine Department, 2nd Lieutenants Kathryn L. Rubin, Caroline E. Bennett, Pauline Mitchell, Ruby E. Nichols; Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Second Lieut. Elizabeth Michener; Fort Sheridan, Ill., 1st Lieut. Bessie S. Bell; Washington, D. C., Attending Surgeon's Office, 1st Lieut. Sophy M. Burns, 2nd Lieut. Elvira H. Helgins.

Orders have been issued for the separation from the service of the following named mem-

bers of the Army Nurse Corps: Second Lieutenants Sarah E. Considine, Norah A. Robb, Mary J. Thayer, Blanche Chance, Anna E. Fleming, Mary E. Hill, Katherine Stocum, Bertie D. Tolley, Margaret H. Pinder, Anna J. Chasen, Nell F. Price, Mary Kester, Lila M. Ferguson, Emarose Ingold, Irene C. McAleer.

A recent inquiry made at the Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington about the outside activities of members of the Army Nurse Corps reveals the fact that sixteen out of a staff of 109 are taking courses at various schools or colleges in the city. The courses include English Rhetoric, Public Speaking, Current Literature, English, Journalism, German, Spanish, French, and Sewing, also Bacteriology and Laboratory Technique. All of these courses are given in the late afternoons or evenings at such institutions as the George Washington University, Pan-American School, Knights of Columbus School, and Berlitz School of Languages.

JULIA C. STIMSON,

Major, Superintendent, Army Nurse Corps.

NAVY NURSE CORPS

REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER:
Transfers: To Annapolis, Md., Edith M. Conroy, Regina A. Crawford; to Brooklyn, N. Y., Nora Kellner, Eva B. Moss, Chief Nurse; to Canacao, P. I., Josephine Rugg, Mary F. Spencer; to Charleston, S. C., Eva R. Dunlap, Chief Nurse; to Cheben, Mass., Edith N. Lindquist, Chief Nurse, Ada Chew; to Guam, Viola M. Vint; to Haiti, Daisy Slater; to League Island, Pa., Susie I. Fitzgerald, Chief Nurse, Nellie Johnson Macleod, Mary R. Woods; to Mare Island, Calif., Ada Chew, Leah M. Janson, Agnes Peck, Lydia E. Ransom, Susan E. Roller, Chief Nurse, Belle Seltz; to New London, Conn., Ruby Russell, Chief Nurse; to Newport, R. I., Pauline J. Pashen; to New York, N. Y., Agnes B. Cameron, Nell I. Dierst, Chief Nurse, Louise E. Le Clair; to Norfolk, Va., Anna M. Falkland, Florence M. Field, Elsie L. Jarvis; to Norfolk, Va., Pharmacist's Mate School, Mabel T. Cooper, Chief Nurse, Bessie C. Graham; to Pearl Harbor, T. H., Marion Simmons; to Philadelphia, Dispensary, Quartermaster Depot, U.S.M.C., Florence

M. Vevia, Chief Nurse; to Philadelphia Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Course in Anesthetics, Anna I. Cole, Chief Nurse; to Puget Sound, Wash., Edith N. Lindquist, Chief Nurse, Nellie E. Truthart; to Quantico, Va., Pearl L. Christy; to San Diego, Calif., Margaret E. Beal, Margaret B. Brewer, Mary E. Neena, Irva R. Young, Ellen L. Penna, Eunice A. Ryan, Helen S. Wood; to San Francisco, Office of Inspector of Hospitals, Clara L. De Cou, Assistant Superintendent; to St. Thomas, V. I., Mary C. Lewis, Ruth A. Stecker; to U.S.S. *Kittery*, Anna M. Fallamal (temporary duty); to U.S.S. *Relief*, Derna V. Leopold; to Washington, D. C., Zilla Sprunger.

Honorable Discharges: Margaret Hyde, Bertha Pingel.

Resignations: Mary S. Compton, Laura E. Henry, Alice King, Clara Klinkhuck, Frances E. Mender, Ella P. Putnam, Inga J. Qually.

Revocation of Appointment: Adele McDaniels, Ruth S. Young.

Inactive Status: Catherine S. Patterson.

Death: Janet H. Fellens, Chelsea, Mass., October 30.

In the past year, thirty-four nurses have taken advantage of the special courses as offered by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. In that number, thirteen have taken the course in Dietetics at Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Boston, Mass.; nine, the course in advanced Laboratory work at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.; seven, the course in Physiotherapy at the Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y.; two the course for Instructors of Nursing at Stanford University, Calif., and three have taken the course for Instructors of Nursing, given by the Illinois State League of Nursing Education, Chicago, Ill. Arrangements have been made with the Graduate Schools of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, and with Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, for courses in Anesthetics.

The Bureau is most anxious to have every nurse in the Corps keep abreast with the activities of her profession. It is necessary, however, that nurses become thoroughly acquainted with the service needs and peculiarities and settled in mind as to the choice of work, they wish to pursue, therefore requests

are not granted for these courses until the nurses have served three years. The ambition and cooperation shown, with high standards desired and upheld by the members of the Navy Nurse Corps, make it an organization of which the country may well be proud.

A new field has been opened in connection with the duties of Assistant Superintendents who are to study the problems of the Nursing Service of the Navy in order that the military procedure of handling the Corps may be more uniform throughout the Naval Hospitals. One Assistant Superintendent will be stationed on the west coast, in the Office of the Medical Inspector of Hospitals, and one on the east coast in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Under direction, they will visit the various hospitals, which will bring them in touch with the individual members of the Nurse Corps, thereby bringing about a better understanding of the wishes of the Bureau, and the ideals and standards of the Corps.

J. BEATRICE BOWMAN,

Superintendent, Navy Nurse Corps.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NURSE CORPS

Reinstatements: Sophye B. Jackson, Alida Johnson, Letitia Kennedy, Clara Keeley Dower, Philemna Wolf.

Transfers: Mary T. Lomax, to Baltimore, Md.; Anna McCann, to Buffalo, N. Y.; Anna Wahn, to Stapleton, S. I.; Carrie Shoff, to San Francisco.

LUCY MIDWINTER,
Supt. Nurses, U.S.P.H.S.

U. S. VETERANS' BUREAU

Hospital Service, Transfers: To New Haven, Conn., Mary L. Lowe, H.N., Kathryn G. O'Connor, H.N.; to Ft. Bayard, N. M., Mary Dowling, Maud E. Monk, Hettie A. Elgerty, H.N.; to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Emma Elman, H.N., Vera Johnson, May McKinnis, H.N., Florence E. Kahn; to Palo Alto, Calif., Lena R. Rawick, H.N., Carrie Cooper, Anna F. Shanahan, H.N., Carolyn L. Dunham, H.N.; to Tucson, Ariz., Anna McFadden, Ant. C.N., Margaret H. Obina, Mary R. Shilley, Janet Kippen, Ant. C.N.; to Augusta, Ga., Adia Mansur, Bessie Fortmurray, Laura T. Morck; to Kansas City, Mo., Mary

E. Murphy, H.N.; to Legion, Tex., Olive Grimsrud, Esther P. Schuur, Fannie Griffin; to Muskogee, Okla., Grace A. Dowling, Asst. C.N.; to Camp Kearny, Calif., Mabel S. Miller; to Chicago, Ill., Lillian Fink.

DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE, *Transfers*: To Rutland, Mass., Ross B. Doherty; to District No. 3, Helen W. Cairns.

MARY A. HICKEY,
Superintendent of Nurses.

A SILVER JUBILEE

The Silver Jubilee of the American Hospital Association was celebrated with distinction in Milwaukee. The attendance was record breaking. The program was varied and interesting and contained enough of retrospect to honor the achievements of the past, but proved a real stimulant to future efforts.

The amazingly comprehensive exposition, covering two acres of floor space, embodied many features of a designedly educational character and the commercial exhibits were definitely educational in tone. It was possible to secure information and advice on such diverse problems as dispensary organization, the conduct of cardiac clinics, hospital construction or the arrangement of a model kitchen. Other associations cooperating in the conference were, the American Occupational Therapy Association, which had a large and interesting exhibit of craft work, the American Association of Hospital Social Workers, and the Hospital Dietetic Council.

The sessions of particular worth to nurses were the brilliant program on Hospital Standardization, that on Small Hospitals, and, naturally, the program of the nursing section.

As an evidence of the growing accord among those who are working in the field of health, it was stimulating to hear Dr. Franklin Martin, Director General of the College of Surgeons, urging the popularization of medical knowledge and quoting the slogan of the National Health Council, "Have a Health Examination on Your Birthday." Another feature of the standardization program to be long remembered was the appeal for justice for all classes, especially the neglected middle class, by that practical idealist who is also a prophet, Father C. B. Moulhier. On the same program, Robert Jolly made what would be

called by a press agent a laughing hit, by his inimitably humorous description of the inspection of an unstandardized hospital, and the conversion of the superintendent and of the board.

Nurses proved their interest in small hospitals by their large attendance at the session presided over by Bertha Allen. The negative side of small hospitals, lack of organization, difficulties in securing properly prepared executives and adequate nursing staffs, and similar problems, were emphasized. The *Journal* has already indicated its interest in the nursing of such hospitals by its announcement in the November issue of prizes for papers on this important subject. Still further discussion of the subject would have been helpful. The function of the small hospital as a community health center, was well emphasized by Amy Beers, in her discussion of the paper by Mary A. Baker.

What constitutes good service was well summed up in Minnie Goodnow's paper, when she said that service should be subjected to the acid test of "How would you like it yourself?"

The liberal spirit of the conference was well demonstrated at the closing dinner, when the meeting was thrown open for discussion of suggestions for improving the work of the Association. After the levity and story telling, Mr. Gilmore, President elect, paid a tribute "to that group without which hospitals could not exist." He said, "Nursing properly entered into is more than a vocation, more than a profession, more than an art, it is a consecration."

The Jubilee Conference will long be remembered for the broad conception of such a celebration, as shown in the program, the liberal spirit in which it was carried out and for the most gracious hospitality of Milwaukee citizens and organizations. No city has ever more graciously and efficiently entertained a large gathering of people. Luncheons, teas, and motor rides, were provided in abundance and the personal kindnesses showered on the guests can never be evaluated.

Ann Bacon has given the Association a year of constructive leadership. He and the Executive Secretary, Dr. A. R. Warner, may well be proud of their crowning achievement, and Dr.

Malcolm MacEachern will find the inspirational qualities for which he is noted, put to the test in carrying the great organization still further during the ensuing year.

Resolutions adopted by the American Hospital Association Relating to the Classification of Nurses in Government Service:

Whereas, It is a recognized and important function of hospitals, of which this Association is the organized representative, to establish and maintain Schools of Nursing which shall provide professional, scientific and technical training in methods of caring for the sick and cooperating with the medical profession in preserving health and saving lives, and to constantly endeavor to place nursing service in a condition of highest efficiency and to that end to represent to women of intelligence and capacity that the education thus offered will enable them to pursue a career of high opportunity and responsibility, carrying with it the honor and respect of all people, and

Whereas, The obligations of a nurse to the patient, to the medical profession and to any public service in which she may engage are such as to require a high sense of professional duty which can not be inculated by monetary reward, and

Whereas, It is essential to hospitals that such sense of professional obligation shall continue and abide with all nurses in their employ and equally essential to the employment of nurses in any public or private service,

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

That the representatives of hospitals in the United States, here assembled in convention of the American Hospital Association, do urge upon all representatives and agencies of our government that nurses, properly accredited as such by duly constituted authorities, shall be recognized as belonging to a profession rather than a trade or occupation, and further

That we do most emphatically protest, on account of our own needs and for the welfare and safety of the people in general, against any rule, regulation, enactment or classification which shall place such nurses in a lower position than that which they have long and universally justly occupied;

And be it further Resolved, That the Executive Secretary be instructed to forward copies

of this resolution to the Personnel Classification Board established under Chapter 265 of the Act of the Sixty-seventh Congress and to the American Nurses' Association, and in any event of any attempt to make this classification or to procure any legislation contrary to the spirit and meaning of this resolution, to take such action as the Trustees of this Association may find expedient to inform our representatives in Congress and other persons in authority with regard hereto.

THE AMERICAN CHILD HEALTH ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

The American Child Health Association has every reason to be proud of the achievements of its first year, if large attendance at the first annual meeting and strict attention to the speakers in the many instructive sessions are any indication of interest. It is difficult to even mention the wealth of material and the variety of angles from which Child Health was presented by those who had successfully studied the many problems it presents. The Hon. Herbert Hoover, reflected President of the Association, stressed the fact that standards set by voluntary effort have infinitely more value than those imposed by law—that no National program, however fine, could be made effectual except as each local community understood it and was willing to use it; that the Association appreciated the need of training leaders for the various fields, but only to guide communities to undertake their own demonstrations in child health work. Mr. Dinwiddie's report, "Progress in Child Health," was a splendid review of the year's work and a broad look into the future. Mrs. Wm. B. Maloney, editor of *The Deliberator*, made a forcible plea for Publicity as a means of Public Education. She said that Mr. Hoover was the first man to turn publicity into service for humanity and that National Child Health could only be secured by stimulating many millions of people to accept and use such expert knowledge as was had by every person present. The special sessions for Governmental, State and Local Child Hygiene centered themselves to the discussion of—first, *Intervening the Rural Mothers in Better Health for Her Family*, and second, *Practical Methods of Securing Medical Supervision for the*

Rural Pre-school Child. In his address Dr. George Vincent paid a tribute to The American Child Health Association, saying of its program, "It's a fine and inspiring example of sound sentiment under the control of the scientific spirit." In the General Session on "Community Programs for Child Health Work" Dr. Haven Emerson strongly urged continuous care of the child from the prenatal period through that of adolescence, but protested against private or public agencies entirely relieving parents of this responsibility by setting up offices and employing doctors and nurses and others to continuously direct them in the protection of health. Professor Gessell of Yale University likened the pre-school period of child life to the building of a ship. That on the soundness and skill with which these first building years were formed depended largely the stability and seaworthiness of the later life; that health work at this age pays the greatest dividends, and that behavior in later life may be traced back to habits formed in this early period. In the General Session on "Workers in Health Education—The Work They Should Do"; the Doctor, the Teacher, the Nutritionist and the Nurse each emphasized better preparation of better people for these particular fields in order to develop personal responsibility for health and in order to better interpret to the people the scientific facts now available. The reasons for early infant deaths and the increasing maternal death rate were discussed in various aspects in a general session with the Child Welfare Section of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. Surely every one who attended any of the meetings must have returned to his own community with renewed interest in and determination to help broadcast with enthusiasm Child Health.

The Public Health Nursing section of the American Public Health Association which has been on probation for two years was made permanent by the governing council. Margaret Stack, Director, Bureau of Public Health Nursing, Hartford, Conn., was elected chairman; Mary Laird, Director Public Health Nursing Association, Rochester, New York, vice-chairman, and Agnes J. Martin, Superintendent of Nurses, Health Department, Mil-

waukee, Wisconsin, was reflected secretary. Dr. Haven Emerson, Dr. Crumbine, Grace L. Anderson and Elizabeth G. Fox were elected members of the section council.

The results of a year's study made by Miss Stack of the qualifications of the Public Health Nursing staffs of one hundred and twenty-seven official and voluntary Public Health Nursing agencies were presented in an excellent report. For the coming year this section will devote itself to the formation of standard qualifications for public health nurses for the guidance of Civil Service Commissions, Boards of Health, Boards of Education and other public bodies employing public health nurses.

Alabama: THE ALABAMA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its eleventh annual meeting, and the ALABAMA STATE LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION its annual meeting at Dothan, Alabama, October 16. The entire forenoon was given to a business meeting, reports of officers, address by the President, Bertha Clements, miscellaneous business, round table for the League of Nursing Education conducted by Jennie Marriner. Officers were elected: President, Bertha Clements, Birmingham; vice-presidents, Agnes Humphreys of Tuscaloosa and Ruth Davis, Selma; secretary, Mrs. Ida C. Inacor, Dothan; treasurer, Helen MacLean, Birmingham. Chairmen of committees are: Ways and Means, Helen MacLean; Nominating, Linna H. Denny; Program, Elizabeth LaForge; Relief Fund, Mary Patterson; Publicity, Hattie Vickers; Printing, Mae Wainwright. Immediately after the business meeting the Association was entertained by the Rotary Club at a luncheon. The afternoon session opened with musical selections by the Troy Symphony Orchestra. The Address of Welcome was given by Dr. D. M. Hicks, President of the Houston County Medical Association. Linna H. Denny in her response thanked the citizens of Dothan, and the civic clubs for their hearty welcome, and expressed her pleasure because of the progress the Association is making and because of the prevailing spirit of cooperation. Jennie Marriner gave an interesting discussion on Public Health. Dr. T. H. D. Griffiths gave an excellent talk on Malaria Control. Immediately

after the afternoon session the Lions Club entertained the nurses with an automobile ride about the town and country, and on their return they were the guests of the Kiwanis Club for dinner; after which they were given a reception and an informal dance. Nurses of the Sixth District presented a handsome loving cup to Helen MacLenn as a token of their appreciation of her untiring efforts in behalf of the organization and its members.

ARKANSAS: THE ARKANSAS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its eleventh annual meeting on November 1 and 2, at the Marion Hotel, Little Rock. The entire program was very interesting, and all sessions were well attended. The meeting opened with an invocation of the entire body reciting the Lord's Prayer. Mayor Ben D. Brickhouse gave the address of welcome, this being graciously answered by Sister M. Edward of Hot Springs. Dr. John Thomas gave a very interesting talk, *The Prevention of Disease and the Nurse as a Co-worker*. This was followed by the President's address. After the state officers' reports, the meeting adjourned for luncheon at the Baptist State Hospital. After a delightful luncheon and the cordial hospitality of the hospital authorities, all nurses were shown through the hospital. The afternoon session was called to order at 3 p. m. An instructive talk was given by Francis M. Ott, of Elkhart, Ind., Chairman of the Private Duty Section of the American Nurses' Association. This session adjourned at 5 p. m., and the Board of Directors of the Association met. At 8 p. m., a banquet at the Marion Hotel with a social entertainment was given by the nurses of District No. 5. The morning session of November 2 was called to order at 9:30, invocation by Rev. Father James P. Moran; this was followed by Governor Thomas C. McRae's address, in which he stressed the nursing profession in general. Eric Chambers of Little Rock gave an instructive talk on *Women's Stand in the Legislature and Voting*, and what it meant to nurses in the present and future health problems. The remainder of the morning was given to business matters and the election of officers. Officers elected were: President, Katharine Dillon, Little Rock; vice-president, Elizabeth Schurz, Pine Bluff, and Sula Almer, Helena; secretary, Blanche Tomaszewski, Pine

Bluff; treasurer, Lillian Atwood, Little Rock; councilmen, Elizabeth Darchied, Little Rock and Eva Atwood, Ft. Smith. Adjourned at 12:15 for luncheon at City Hospital. During the delightful luncheon hour, short talks were made by the newly elected President and the authorities of the different Little Rock hospitals; also by the distinguished guests, Francis M. Ott and Marie T. Phelan, representative of the Children's Bureau. After luncheon a visit was made to the City Hospital Clinic, from here the nurses were taken to the Nurses' Home, St. Vincent's Infirmary, where the afternoon session was well attended. Mary Ledwidge, Little Rock, presided at the Red Cross session, and gave a talk on *Red Cross enrollment*. Miss Ott spoke on *Nurse Education*, and Hospital and Nurse Cooperation. This was followed by an instructive talk on *Public Health Nursing and Nurse Classification*, by Miss Phelan. After an interesting address by Dr. Frances Sage Bradley, representative of the Child Hygiene Bureau, Arkansas State Board of Health, a delightful tea was given by the Sisters of Charity. At 5 p. m., the newly elected officers held a meeting and made plans for the coming year's work. The evening session at the Marion Hotel was called to order at 7:30, by the presiding officer, Lela McCarver, chairman of the Private Duty Section of the State Association. Dr. Harris, Little Rock, who is in charge of the State U. S. Veterans' Bureau, gave a talk, and stressed the Duty of the Nurse to our Ex-service Soldiers and Nurses. A reading, *"Friendship, Service and Duty,"* was given by Kate Fullbright, Pine Bluff, after this Miss Ott's subject was *Private Duty*. A business session of the Private Duty Nurses followed, and at 11 p. m. the State Association closed its eleventh annual meeting successfully, to meet at Pine Bluff, October 9 and 10, 1924. The State Association extends this word of thanks to District No. 5, for its cordial hospitality. **MISSOURI:** THE HELENA HENRIETTA ASSOCIATION has awarded the contract for the construction of a one-story building to be used as a Nurses' Home. Pine Bluff.—DISTRICT 6 held its monthly meeting in the Business and Professional Women's Club room, November 8. The State Convention report was read. Plans were made for a

banquet, November 24, all nurses pledging themselves to make this a success. The program for the winter was planned. After the business session, a social hour was enjoyed.

California: Los Angeles.—To NURSES GOING TO CALIFORNIA THIS WINTER: The Los Angeles Nurses' Club announces that the cities and towns of Southern California are over-supplied with nurses. During the winter months, large numbers of nurses from the east and middle west go to the coast. Since the supply of local nurses is quite equal to the demand, the result is much unemployment, especially among transient nurses. San Francisco.—Students of the Stanford School of Nursing have published the first number of *The Nightingale*, a semi-monthly paper.

Colorado: Denver.—Julia Rhoder, graduate of the Park Avenue Hospital, has accepted the appointment of night supervisor in the hospital. Anna J. White is completing her work in the Colorado Agricultural College, after which she expects to become a teacher of nursing. Mina Bartz has charge of the Child Welfare Bureau, City Hospital, Oklahoma City. Ethel Jay (class of 1922, St. Joseph's Hospital), has accepted the position of Instructress of Nurses at St. John's Hospital, Helena, Mont. Thelma Kirkmeyer, class of 1923, has accepted the position of Instructress of nurses at Providence Hospital, Kansas City, Kansas.

Connecticut: THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT held its fall meeting at St. Vincent's Hospital, Bridgeport, November 8. The Executive Committee met in the morning. In the afternoon, after the transaction of business, short papers were given by private duty nurses from several Training Schools, the subject of the papers being *The Opportunities and Problems of the Private Duty Nurse*. A lively discussion on Problems followed and a temporary chairman of a Private Duty Section was appointed. She called for a meeting of the Private Duty Nurses and a permanent Private Duty Nurse Section was formed with Miss Blakbom as Chairman. **Hartford.**—The LAUDER SUTHERLAND MEMORIAL LOAN FUND has grown to \$4000. A new building for obstetrical cases, known as the Women's Building, has recently been completed as part of the Hartford Hos-

pital. Laura S. Brownell is in charge of the Social Service Department of the Hospital. **Middletown.**—Sarah G. Madden, class of 1917, Hartford Hospital, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Middlesex Hospital.

Georgia: Savannah.—THE FOURTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting October 24, at the Oglethorpe Sanitarium. The following officers were elected from those presented by the Nominating Committee: President, Harriet Buckner; vice-president, Effie Clifton; secretary, Lillian Sack; treasurer, Mrs. E. C. Westcott; directors for two years, Lucy Hall, Helen Hatch, Maud Hochs, Mrs. Walters, chairman of directors, Eloise Brady. Three members were elected as delegates to the State Convention in Atlanta. Many other nurses in the Association made plans to attend the Convention. The meeting was in its usual form,—reports received from Secretary and Treasurer, reports from various Committees, all were satisfactory and accepted. Nurses volunteered their services to Miss Robbins to help at the Health Center which will be in active service during the Tri-State Fair which is being held in Savannah. The meeting adjourned and before retreating to the usual steady Tramp! Tramp! of work, every one enjoyed a good old time, friendly chat over "tea cups."

Illinois: THE ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its twenty-second annual meeting, at the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, on October 10, 11, and 12. The meeting was opened by Rev. B. G. Carpenter. The address of welcome was given by M. J. Finn, representing the Mayor of Peoria. Mabel Dunlap, the president, in her address urged the nurses to take an active interest in public affairs and expressed gratitude for the spirit of coöperation which she had received from the various officers of the Districts during the year. She was followed by a very inspiring address given by Lottie Holman O'Neale, representative from the 41st Senatorial District. Other addresses were: *Conditions of Nursing in Russia*, by Helen Scott Hay; *Psychology of Human Behavior*, Frank F. Hickman of De Pauw University; *Demonstration of Nursing Technique in Communicable Diseases*, Charlotte Johnson; *Teaching of Pediatric*

Nursing and Demonstrations, Agnes Sullivan. A Symposium was conducted by the Private Duty Section. This was a most interesting session in which the following subjects were discussed: Nurses' Budget, the Incurable Case, The Patient and Twelve Hour Duty. Many private duty nurses were present and took a very active part in the discussion of these various topics. This was followed by a demonstration in the preparation and serving of a diabetic tray. Two student nurses of the Peoria Methodist School of Nursing gave this demonstration. These young women handled the subject very efficiently and deserve great credit for their splendid contribution to the program. The Public Health Section which has been formed recently held a meeting with Mabel Blumer as Chairman. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Mabel McClanahan; secretary, Mabel Boyd. Jennie L. Stephenson, Supervising Nurse of the Visiting Nurse Association, Chicago, gave a splendid paper on the Public Health Nurse and the Crippled Child. This was followed by a paper on Industrial Nursing, by J. E. Maloy, M.D., of Peoria. The afternoon of October 11th was given over to the Illinois State League of Nursing Education. At this session several topics on educational matters were taken up for discussion. The principal paper of the afternoon was on the Principles of Teaching, by Professor Wm. E. Blatz, Instructor in Psychology of the University of Chicago. Great emphasis was placed upon teaching as one of the most important functions of the nurse. Many very helpful suggestions for the teacher were discussed. The following officers were elected at the close of this session: Mary H. Cutler, president; Anna Cole Smith, secretary; Caroline Seelmer, vice-president, and Margaret Daley, treasurer. On the morning of October 12, a second Symposium was held: Standards for Nursing Service for Public Institutions. This consisted of (a) Federal Institutions, Major Julia Stimson, Washington, D. C.; (b) State Institutions, May Kennedy, Chicago; (c) County Institutions, George Palmer, M.D., Springfield, Ill.; (d) Municipal Institutions, Grace Sevilla, Chicago. This was followed by a paper entitled Recruiting, Admitting and Graduating of Student Nurses, Bertha L.

Knapp, Chicago; Lenore Tobin, Chicago, read a paper on Teaching and Supervision of Nursing Technic. Dr. Edward P. Sloan of Bloomington gave an address on the Attitude of the Medical Profession toward the Present Day Nurse. A. M. Shelton, Director of Department of Education and Registration of Illinois was present and gave a paper on the Status of Schools in Illinois. This was followed by a general discussion on the rules and regulations of State Registration of Nurses. The nurses and different organizations of Peoria were very hospitable and had several social affairs which were greatly enjoyed by the nurses. Officers elected were: President, Mabel Dunlap, Moline; vice-presidents, Sarah B. Place, Chicago; Mary Parrot, Springfield; secretary, May Kennedy, Chicago State Hospital, Chicago; treasurer, Elizabeth Amelino, Waukegan, Chicago.—Mrs. Nan H. Ewing assumed the position of Assistant Superintendent of Nurses at the Ravenswood Hospital, on October 10. She was formerly Obstetrical Supervisor at Mount Sinai Hospital of Cleveland. Jennie MacGrager of the New York Polyclinic Hospital has been appointed head surgical nurse at the same hospital. Chicago was very well represented at the recent Mississippi Valley Conference on Tuberculosis, held at Evansville, Indiana. Mrs. Sachs was in charge of the nurses' luncheon, and the three other members from the Institute spoke on this occasion. The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute is conducting a series of public health lectures designed primarily for nurses in training, but interesting also to doctors and to the general public. The Institute selects specialists who are able to speak with authority and in this way adds a knowledge of public health to the specific nursing training received at the hospital. These lectures are repeated at three different places,—Grant Hospital, Mercy Hospital, and Congress Hall. A MID-WINTER CONFERENCE ON STANDARDS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF TWENTY VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATIONS was held November 7 and 8. The following cities were represented: Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Duquenois, Dayton, Des Moines, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Louis, South

Band, Turve Haste and Toledo. THE ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION met on October 27, when short talks were given by the heads of various departments. Miss Hestmann told how many patients were admitted, discharged, etc., from the County Hospital daily; Miss Hestmann talked on occupational therapy; Miss Grant spoke of the new methods being developed in the Educational Department; Miss McQuarrie read a most interesting paper on Insulin; Miss McLaughlin told of her Pre-natal Clinic; Miss Franks spoke of the new work at the Psychopathic Hospital; Miss Wilson gave a short talk on the Heart Clinic. Jennie Chamberlin, class of 1922, Lakeside Hospital, has accepted a position as surgical nurse in the County Hospital, Remscheid, Ind. Mrs. Boldman and Miss Coo, class of 1923, Lakeside Hospital, have accepted positions at the Hillside Hospital, Hillside, Mich. **EVANSTON.**—THE EVANSTON HOSPITAL ALUMNAE gave a card party in October to swell the fund for the cottage at Naperville. The Elks donated the use of their club house and the merchants gave prizes. About \$320 was cleared. Benie Van Arm and Anna Fikhsma spent the summer at Battle Harbor, Labrador, helping in the Grandfell Mission. Mrs. William Moody, (Cornelia Dunhouts) has sailed for Arabia with her husband and young son to do missionary work. Florence Ehrat is studying medicine at the University of Chicago.

Indiana: Fort Wayne.—The annual meeting of the FIRST DISTRICT ASSOCIATION was held at the Lutheran Hospital Nurses' Home on November 10, with a large attendance. Reports were read for the Alumnae Associations in the district and the state delegate's report was read. Twelve-hour duty for private duty nurses was discussed. Francis M. Ott was present. Delicious refreshments were served by student nurses. Following officers were elected: President, Anna M. Holtman, Superintendent of Lutheran Hospital; vice-presidents, Julia Gruescop of Garret, Elizabeth Holland of Kendallville; secretary, Mrs. Lottie B. Keller, Fort Wayne; treasurer, Frances Gills, Huntington; director, Elizabeth Springer, Hamel, Williams. Next meeting is in Huntington, Ind., second Saturday in January, being guests of Miss

Springer, Superintendent, Huntington County Hospital. All members are urged to attend. Lutheran Hospital Alumnae have accepted the following positions: Bertha Bentrup, class of 1921, is Superintendent of Nurses, Lutheran Hospital, Hampton, Iowa; Maria Brammer, formerly Superintendent, and of class of 1912, resigned to be married to Rev. William Schmidt. Ida Fleming, class of 1917, accepted a position with Ft. Wayne Visiting Nurse League; Ruth Scott, class of 1921, is doing school nursing in Ft. Wayne; Luella Ritt, class of 1921, is doing school nursing in Evansville, Ind.; Anna Lauman, class of 1907, is Superintendent of Nurses at Roper Hospital, Charleston, S. C.

IOWA: THE IOWA STATE ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED NURSES held its twentieth annual convention in Waterloo October 9 to 12, and enjoyed not only the largest meeting in point of attendance, but also one of the best it has ever held in the matter of interest, inspiration and enthusiasm. There were about four hundred registered nurses in attendance, who went to their homes at the close of the meeting with fresh ideas and renewed zest to carry on their own particular work. The Waterloo nurses had left nothing unplanned for the visitors' comfort and it was to their efforts that so much of the success of this state meeting was credited. The Program Committee, of which Nanna Colby was chairman, had provided a wealth of excellent speakers, who touched upon every phase of nursing activity. Among the speakers who appeared on the program were Sarah B. Place, superintendent of the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago; Dr. Caroline Hedger of the Elizabeth McCormick Foundation, Chicago; Charlotte Townsend, department of public health, Omaha; Francis M. Ott of Indiana; Dr. R. E. Hoffman, Meshed, Persia; Mrs. D. Pirie Beyer, New York City; Slater M. Domtilla, Rochester, Minn., all from outside the state. In addition there were many excellent papers and talks given by nurses and doctors within the state. The keynote of the convention was sounded in the splendid address by the state president, Amy L. Boser, who presided most graciously at all the general meetings. The report of the state secretary, Nellie R. Morris, showed a total membership

in the ten districts of the state of 1087 nurses. This is an increase of 5.8 per cent according to districts. Adah L. Henshey, treasurer, reported a balance on hand of \$2281.01. The reports of committees showed noteworthy activities during the year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Adah L. Henshey, Des Moines; vice-presidents, Winifred Boston, Cedar Rapids, and Augusta Heffner, Sioux City; secretary, Blanche E. Edwards, Waterloo; treasurer, Veronica Stapleton, Iowa City. At the conclusion of the convention the new board met and chose the following committee chairmen: Credentials and Revision, Minnie Harrison, Waterloo; Legislation, Anna M. Drake, Des Moines; Publication and Press, Wilhelmina Glusman, Dubuque; Program, Edith Countryman, Des Moines; Nominations, Amy Beers, Fairfield; Jane Delano Memorial, K. Olive Graber, Burlington; Nurses' Relief Fund, Nellie R. Morris, Iowa City. One of the most profitable features of the convention program was the sectional meetings held on two mornings. The State League of Nursing Education devoted the first morning to business, revision of the constitution and the election of officers. Faith Ankeny presided. The program the second day included a discussion of the high school curriculum for the girl who wishes to become a nurse and a paper on Problems of the Smaller Training School by Josephine Creelman of the State University Hospital. The League also discussed plans for an institute for instructors and head nurses, the time and place of meeting to be announced later. Officers for the new year were chosen as follows: President, Josephine Creelman, Iowa City; vice-presidents, Esther Jackson, Des Moines, and Mrs. Lottie Larson, Creston; secretary, Mary Elder, Burlington; treasurer, Faith Ankeny, Des Moines; auditor, Sister M. Philomena, Dubuque; Board members, Amy Beers, Fairfield, Mary Pagel, Des Moines. Beatrice Short presided over the public health meetings and two excellent programs were given which touched upon problems of the public health, industrial and school nurses. Some of the subjects discussed were: Securing Corrections, Edith Johnson; a report on the health section of the International Convention on Education by Edith Countryman;

The Value of Other than Nurses' Clubs for Nurses, Alma Fagundes; Problems of the Industrial Nurse, Mrs. Burrell; The Public Health Nurse, Her Vote and What It Means, Anna Drake; Putting over the Budget, Adah L. Henshey. Officers for the Public Health Section were elected as follows: President, Jane Willey, Clinton; secretary, Sophia Potgieter, Iowa City. The meetings were largely attended and there was a good deal of general discussion. The Private Duty sectional meetings were well attended and an excellent program was given. The president, Winifred Boston, presided and the following papers were enjoyed: The Value of the Alumnus Organization to the Nurse in Leading up to Other Nursing Organizations, Miss McCabe, Cedar Rapids; Why Should Private Duty Nurses Be Interested in Their Districts? Anna Wendel, Maquoketa; Why Take the American Journal of Nursing? Miss McGraw; What Private Duty Nurses Learn in Being the Office Assistant, Miss Seizer; The Value of Belonging to the Business and Professional Woman's Club, Gyda Bates, Cedar Rapids; The Value of Psychiatric Training to the Private Duty Nurse, Margaret Belyen, Iowa City. The second meeting was given over to a discussion of these papers and a question box conducted by Miss Ott. Officers were elected as follows: Chairman, Minnie Mailbauer, Waterloo; vice-chairman, Sylvia K. Sampson, Fayette; secretary, Anna Walters, Clinton. Davenport.—THE SIXTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION held its quarterly meeting at St. Luke's Hospital, October 18, about 30 attending. Reports of the State Convention were given by Margaret McGrath, Grace Van Evers and Estelle Mallette. After the business session a very good program was given by the Senior class of St. Luke's Hospital, consisting of music, and of demonstrations on Nursing Technique of Isolated Patients, and on Caudal Anesthesia. Luncheon was served and a social time followed. Jane Garrod, graduate of Mercy Hospital, Davenport, and of Columbia University, 1922, has accepted a position as nurse of Dental Hygiene in Sioux City. Claudine Kaitman, class of 1922, Mercy Hospital, has accepted a position as office nurse in this city. Des Moines.—THE SEVENTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION held its regular meeting

November 1. After a very interesting dinner and meeting, Eva Gregg, president of the Nurses' Association of China, gave a very interesting account of her work. THE METHODIST HOSPITAL entertained the Seventh District nurses at the hospital on November 6. Stella Myer, of the class of 1907, who is home on a furlough from French Equatorial Africa, spoke concerning her work and illustrated her talk with colored lantern slides. Refreshments were served.

KANSAS: THE KANSAS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting in Hutchinson, October 26 and 27. The Board of Directors met on the evening of the 25th. The meeting was opened Friday morning with prayer by Rev. Harvey Baker Smith of the First Christian Church, where the meetings were held. The address of welcome was given by Mayor Walter F. Jones of Hutchinson. The members were privileged to have Mary M. Roberts of the *American Journal of Nursing*, who gave several very interesting and helpful papers. Her short talks on the *Journal* and the nursing headquarters at New York stimulated greater interest in these organizations which are so important to nursing. Her paper, "Is Nursing a Profession?" was very instructive and aroused the nurses to renewed efforts in behalf of the profession. Dr. L. C. Bishop of Wichita gave a very good address on Serious Mental Health Problems of Today, How Shall We Meet Them? His figures on the increase of mental diseases were appalling and should show nurses the need for their cooperation along this line of work. Dr. M. I. Hults of Hutchinson gave an interesting paper on Orthodontia from the Standpoint of the Nurse, and Sylvia Treat, Instructor of Nurses, Bethany M. E. Hospital, Kansas City, on Cooperation Among Nurses. On Saturday morning, round tables were held; in the Private Duty Nurses' Section, conducted by Elizabeth Pearson of Topeka; Kansas organization for Public Health Nursing, by Elizabeth V. Condon of Hutchinson; Superintendents and Instructors of Schools of Nursing, by Ethel L. Hastings of Kansas City. Addresses were given by Dr. Geo. Chickering of Hutchinson on Recent Developments in the Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus, and by Professor Wm. O'Connell of Hutchinson on

Defective Speech Among Children. The Convention was brought to a close Saturday afternoon with an auto ride furnished through the courtesy of the Chamber of Commerce of Hutchinson, and a tea was given at the beautiful suburban home of Orlene Berlin. The entertainment furnished and the courtesy shown by the nurses and residents of Hutchinson will long be remembered by the members of the Kansas State Nurses' Association who attended the Convention. The officers elected were: President, Ethel L. Hastings, Kansas City; vice-presidents, Pearl W. Martin, Topeka, and Edna Patterson, Winfield; secretary, Caroline E. Barkemeyer, Halstead; treasurer, Esther Sullivan, Topeka. Next year the annual meeting will be held at Wichita, where the Association was organized in 1912. **HALSTEAD:**—THE HALSTEAD HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held a banquet October 2, and had as its guests the graduating class of 1923. **KANSAS CITY:**—THE BETHANY HOSPITAL dedicated a new and thoroughly modern building for the use of its School for Nurses, October 10. The building contains well equipped class rooms and laboratories, tastefully furnished reception and living rooms, a gymnasium, and accommodations for about 100 students and supervisors. The school has an unusually active committee which has supported Ethel L. Hastings, the Superintendent of Nurses, in her effort to secure this much appreciated building.

MASSACHUSETTS: THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its fall meeting at Campello, October 20. No report has been received. THE NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRIAL NURSES' ASSOCIATION held the first meeting of the season in the Town Room Library, 3 Joy Street, Boston, October 13. The President, Miss Coolidge, presided. After the business meeting, Herman Behr, Safety Inspector of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, gave a most interesting talk on "How the Industrial Nurse Can Help in Safety Work. Mr. Behr's talk was followed by the exhibition of moving pictures entitled "The Little Imps of Carelessness" and "The Little Gnomes of Safety," the property of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. An opportunity was then given for asking questions. Many stayed after the meeting had adjourned.

to talk over their problems with Mr. Behr, Arlington.—THE ASKEWORTH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held its graduating exercises on October 17, in Hambury Hall; Dr. Arthur H. Ring, Superintendent of the hospital, presided. The address was given by Dr. William A. Bryan, Superintendent of Worcester State Hospital; the diplomas were presented by Dr. Barbara T. Ring, Principal of the Training School, and the school pins were presented by Grace L. Reilly, Superintendent of Nurses. The Training School chorus sang an ode to the graduating class. A reception and dance followed the exercises. Boston.—THE BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at Voss House, at 8 p. m., December 4, with an address by Dr. George K. Pratt on The Nurse in the Mental Hygiene Program. Esther Bond (Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital), has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, Fairview Hospital, Worcester. THE MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, Roxbury, after being released by the Government which occupied it during the War, is being opened again with the building renovated and equipped with new appliances and furnishings. The corner stone has been laid for the obstetrical building. The training school opened on October 1 with a full class of probationers. Springfield.—Miss Kingston, graduate of Mercy Hospital, who has held a position at the Ware Hospital, has returned to Mercy Hospital as Supervisor in the obstetrical department. She is succeeded at Ware by Mary Foley. Charlotte M. Powell, Superintendent of Nurses at the Springfield Hospital, has resigned her position. Plans are being made for the Shrine Hospital for crippled children, to be built on Catow Street. Townsbury.—THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE INFIRMARY ALUMNÆ held a meeting, October 4, in Townsbury. The twenty members of the graduating class joined the Association. Officers for 1934 were elected: President, Katherine D. Pratt; vice-president, Agnes M. McDougall; recording secretary, Bonnie A. Wadleigh; corresponding secretary, Jeannette W. Calder; treasurer, Mary Camidy. After the business meeting, Dr. George T. O'Donnell, State District Health Officer, gave an interesting address. A lunch-

con followed, at which the visitors and the new members were entertained.

Michigan: THE MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION held a meeting of its Board of Directors at McLoughlin Hall, Harper Hospital, November 3, Maude McCluskie presiding. The next meeting is to be held in Flint, February 13, 14, 15. Mrs. Louise B. Peit of The Children's Hospital of Michigan was elected Chairman of the Program Committee. Detroit.—The regular meeting of the FIRST DISTRICT ASSOCIATION was held November 9 at the Club Rooms. The program was largely occupied with reports from Emily Sargent on The American Child Health Association meetings. Rich rewards of newly awakened service and interest are expected from this meeting. Loh Barrington gave an interesting report of the county Red Cross work in Wayne County. Maude McCluskie gave a report from The State Federation of Women's Clubs. Members of the Private Duty Section of the First District Association were guests of St. Mary's Alumnae Association November 8. This is the first of a series of group meetings planned by the Chairman, Mrs. Marion Padlock. Short addresses were given by Frances Drake, Registrar, and Lella Priest. St. Mary's nurses proved gracious hostesses and the meeting was a decided success in every way. The Women's Hospital nurses will be the hostesses for December 4. Graduates of Grace Hospital and Lella Priest, sister of Dr. A. W. Priest of Ann Arbor, who has been engaged in relieving the life of hundreds of refugee children, innocent victims of the Graco-Turkish war at the Polyglon Orphanage in Alexandropol, addressed the Alumnae Association of the Grace Hospital at their regular meeting November 13. Miss Priest gave a wonderfully interesting account of her work. She is scheduled to address the regular District meeting on December 7. Henrietta Betts and Elizabeth Noyes, who were delegates to the annual meeting of St. Barnabas Guild for Nurses, Cleveland, November 9 and 10, gave an interesting account of the meeting at the regular monthly meeting in Detroit, November 12. There are 44 of these Guilds in the United States at present.

Minnesota: On October 18, 19 and 20, the nurses of Minnesota held their annual

meeting at the Saint Paul Hotel in the Capitol City. The State Registered Nurses' Association, with a membership of 1600, had a registration of 710, while the State League of Nursing Education, and the new State Organization for Public Health Nursing were correspondingly well represented. Several of the schools in the state sent student delegates, and special conferences were arranged for their benefit. The outstanding features of the business session were the comprehensive reports from District and Alumni Associations, and the vote to contribute fifty dollars each to the Nurses' Relief Fund, the Isabel Hampton Robb Memorial Fund, the National League Headquarters, and National Headquarters. Among the addresses the first day was one on Supervision by Miss MacArthur of the Ancker Hospital, St. Paul; one by Mary M. Roberts, guest of honor from National Headquarters, and one by Miss Lommen, of the University of Minnesota. Miss Lommen, already a friend of the nurses because of her valuable assistance during the Institute last May, talked on the Newer Concepts of Education, and in her usual convincing manner, again showed that the fundamental principles of teaching are the same, whether they be in an academic school or one of professional standing. In the evening, a surprisingly large group of nurses and their friends were welcomed to Saint Paul by the Mayor of the city. The presidents of the three organizations responded briefly, outlining the main projects for the year. Mary E. Gladwin, Minnesota's much appreciated Educational Director, gave an inspirational address which made the nurses proud indeed of Minnesota's accomplishments and genuinely eager for the promises of the future. Friday morning was devoted to demonstrations—among them a delightful demonstration of the worth of Mothercraft Classes by a little girl of ten. Alma Haupt, President of the State Organization of Public Health Nursing, presided at the afternoon meeting and introduced Dr. Chesley, Mr. Hodson, and Professor Wickem, all of whom contributed to the Public Health program. On Saturday morning, round tables were held on School Nursing, Rural Nursing, Industrial Nursing and Private Duty, while at St. Joseph's Hospital a Question Box proved

both interesting and enlightening. Among the social events were a tea for Miss Gladwin and Miss Roberts, when more than three hundred nurses took advantage of this opportunity to meet our guest and our educational director, and the banquet at the Saint Paul, at which miniature Green Journals, in compliment to Miss Roberts, were used as attractive souvenirs. Following the banquet, a Pageant depicting the History of Nursing was effectively produced at the Masonic Temple. On Saturday, Bertha Merrill presided at the Red Cross luncheon, Miss Goudy of the Central Division, A.R.C., and Miss Gladwin being among the guests of honor, and it was indeed a rare privilege to have Miss Gladwin tell so intimately of her experiences in Serbia. A delightful drive to points of interest in the city, followed by a tea at the State Hospital for Crippled Children with the Misses Margaret and Elizabeth McGregor as hostesses, brought to a close one of the most instructive, interesting and altogether progressive conventions that the State has ever held. The officers of the State Nursing Organizations wish, through the columns of the *Journal*, to thank the Board of Directors of the Fourth District for having so carefully planned every detail of the three-day convention. The State League of Nursing Education elected officers as follows: President, Caroline Rankiellour, 3809 Portland Avenue, Minneapolis; vice-president, Mrs. Frances D. Campbell, Ancker Hospital, St. Paul; secretary and treasurer, Leila Halvorsen, St. Paul Hospital, St. Paul. The State Organization for Public Health Nursing elected officers as follows: Honorary president, Louise M. Powell, University of Minnesota; President, Ruth Houlton, Division Child Hygiene, State Board of Health, Minneapolis; vice-president, Alice Fuller, V. N. Association, Minneapolis; secretary, Marie Sargeant, Minneapolis. Annie W. Goodrich, Dean of the Yale School of Nursing, visited Minnesota recently for the purpose of studying the organization of the University School of Nursing. As soon as it was known that Miss Goodrich was expected in the Twin Cities, the usual demands were made upon her, to which she responded generously in spite of limited time. She spoke at luncheon at the Women's City Club, St. Paul, on the day of her arrival to a large group

of nurses, teachers, and representative lay women. She also addressed a mass meeting of more than eight hundred student nurses gathered from the schools of the Twin Cities, as well as the Social Service Club of Minneapolis, whose president asked the privilege of having its members attend after finding that it was impossible for her to give them a special talk. On the third and last day of her visit she made a most inspiring address at a luncheon given in her honor at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis. This group comprised members of the University faculty and Board of Regents, the Deans of University Administration, Medicine, and S. L. and A. Departments, the Dean of Women, members of the Administrative Board of the Medical School, Medical Superintendents of Hospitals, members of Boards of Directors of the various community organizations such as the Visiting Nurse, Infant Welfare, Community Council, Women's Vocational Guidance Bureau, etc., as well as many representative nurses and lay women. Although Miss Goodrich came for the purpose of studying the field of nursing education, she also brought, as she always does, the stimulation of her inspiring vision and faith in her professional ideals. Minneapolis.—THE ASBURY HOSPITAL NURSES' HOME was dedicated on November 16. Enough of the building to accommodate 100 patients will be used for hospital purposes until the Government releases the Asbury Hospital building. Anna Kapper and Lydia Miller, both graduates of Asbury, will open the hospital and reestablish the training school. THE FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL ALUMNAE held a bazaar on November 6 in the solarium. The efforts of the members were well repaid. The association is young, as the first class graduated in 1919; there are 39 active and 9 associate members. The funds raised by the bazaar will be used to furnish a rest and dressing room for special nurses in the new addition to the hospital. ST. BARNABAS ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held a Rummage Sale on November 6. A great many useful articles were "reclaimed" and incidentally the association made \$125, which is to go towards the expense of sending a delegate to Detroit in 1924. THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF NURSING held graduating exercises

for a class of eleven on September 29 at the new Music Building. A banquet was given the class on the evening of the 28th at the Hollyhocks. The toasts following the dinner were most delightful. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE SWEDISH HOSPITAL held its regular bi-monthly meeting, Nov. 6, at the Nurses Dormitory. During the business session it was decided to hold a fall festival and supper in the near future. The chief attraction of the evening was an illustrated lecture by Dr. O. A. Olson of the Hospital Staff on his recent European trip. He spoke on the social and economic conditions of the countries visited. A social hour followed. About sixty were present. St. Paul.—Through the courtesy of the Department of Parks and Playgrounds, City of St. Paul, the student nurses at the Ancker Hospital are having classes in Gymnasium. These are held on Monday evenings at the Palace Recreational Center, four blocks from the hospital, under the supervision of M. C. Mohr. Junior nurses, who are not on night duty, are required to attend, but all nurses whose duties permit, are allowed the privilege.

Mississippi: THE MISSISSIPPI STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its twelfth annual meeting in Jackson, October 26 and 27. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Blanche E. M. Hopper, Meridian; vice-presidents, Aurelia Baker, Mrs. Thomas K. Trigg, Rose A. Keating, Mary Emma Smith, Mrs. Janie R. Bramlett, Mary H. Trigg; secretary, Mrs. Jennie Quinn Cameron, 511 Bay Street, Hattiesburg; treasurer, Jane P. Cox. Twenty-five dollars was pledged to the Relief Fund. THE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES OF MISSISSIPPI held a state meeting in Jackson on October 25. Mary D. Osborne, Director of Public Health Nursing and Maternity and Infant Hygiene, presided. Dr. W. S. Leathers, Executive Officer, State Board of Health, Dr. F. J. Underwood, Director of Bureau of Child Welfare and Jane Van De Vrede, Director of Nursing Service, Southern Division, American Red Cross, participated. The greater per cent of the public health nurses of the state were able to attend. At the morning and afternoon sessions, short, clear-cut presentations of the various activities of public health nursing as

conducted in the state were given on the following subjects: Baby and Pre-school Conferences, Ida L. Hood; Health Pageants, Eva Wade Duke; Growth Classes, Sarah Robertson; Health Work in Public Schools, Nancy J. Elvey; Health Exhibits, Martha I. Giltner; Care of Tuberculosis in the Home, Velma Stewart; Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick Instruction, Lura G. Heath; The Role of the Public Health Nurse in Corrective Work, Abbie G. Hall; Records and Reports, Mary D. Osborne; Organization of Midwives in County Nursing Service, Virginia McNeill; Importance of Visits to Homes of Midwives, Violet Crook; Bedside Demonstration for Midwives, Ines Driskell; Contact Visit to Hospital and Tangible Results, Agnes B. Beher; Volunteer Service, Bertha H. Lomas. A most interesting feature of the program was a round table discussion of the above subject matter conducted by Miss Van De Vrde. Dr. Leathers discussed the Policy of the State Board of Health Relative to Corrective Work, and Dr. Underwood, Professional Relationships. The program was concluded in the evening with motion pictures on health subjects. This meeting was held a day in advance of the State Nurses' Association meeting, of which the Public Health Section is a part.

Missouri: THE MISSOURI STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its eighteenth annual meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, Springfield, October 8, 9, and 10. There was a representative present from each of the seven districts of the State. One hundred twenty-one members registered, 14 visitors and 14 student nurses as representatives of 12 schools. The program opened Monday at 10:00 a. m. Invocation by Rev. Wm. R. McCormack of Grace M. E. Church. Address of Welcome by Perry T. Allen was of the most cordial manner, welcoming the nurses not only in behalf of the citizens and Mayor of Springfield, but also of the nurses of the Fourth District. Mr. Allen gave a brief outline of the history of nursing and compared the pioneer nurse with her many difficulties and disadvantages to the present day Public Health or Rural Nurse who has been of such valuable services in the rural communities. Grace Licurance, Superintendent of Nursing, St. Luke's Hos-

pital, St. Louis, responded to the address in a most charming manner that made every member present proud of her as a nurse. In expressing our appreciation of the splendid program prepared for our entertainment Mance Taylor, President, gave a most interesting address on the growth and activities of the association during the year which was a stimulus to all who were privileged to hear her. Miss Taylor especially stressed the advantages of the present members of the profession and heartily praised the recommendation of the American Medical Association, that a committee be appointed, made up of physicians who are competent clinical teachers, representative nurses, and at least one educator who is neither a physician nor a nurse; that this committee be arranged for by the American Medical Association in conjunction with the National League of Nursing Education, each having equal representation and appointing its own representatives, and that the educator be selected by the other members of the committee when appointed. Officers' reports were given and a most interesting talk by Janett Flanagan, newly elected Secretary of State Board of Nurse Examiners, which was very encouraging regarding the present law as very workable. By all giving loyal support to the Board, they could overcome their humiliation very gracefully. At the adjournment of the morning session members were taken to Hess's Tea Room where the Advisory Council luncheon was served. Six districts were represented at this luncheon, twenty-two alumnae and four past Presidents. Mary Stebbins gave a report of the presentation of the picture of Miss Nutting to the Lebanon High School as a trophy to the class making the highest grades in Home Nursing. This picture is to be retained by the school having attained this honor, for three years. The afternoon was spent in the most delightful automobile ride, courtesy of the Kiwanis Club, terminating in a weiner roast in the beautiful Phelps Grove Park. Entertainment consisted of music by the Boy Scout Band. At 7:30 p. m., all assembled at the Chamber of Commerce and were entertained by Mrs. Emma Mohs, Superintendent, reading a paper on the Organization of Modern Hospitals, in connection with the State Teachers College of

Kirkville. Also an interesting discussion, *Insulin in the treatment of Diabetes Mellitus and History of the Disease* by Dr. E. M. Fennenden, Chief Surgeon of Frisco Hospital. Closing with a description of *Modern Nursing in Persia*, by Jean Wells, a returned missionary of that country. October 9, Private Duty Section, Mary Ryderson, Chairman, presiding. A most interesting paper on *The Private Duty Nurse* was read by Abigail Hayden, of St. Joseph's Hospital, Kansas City. Experiences in nursing in British Burma were given in a realistic way by Selma Marville, a returned nurse from that country. A report of the delegate to the State Federation of Women's Clubs was given, especially calling the nurses' attention to the negligence of the Society, as there were sixteen subjects presented for the coming year's program and not one emphasizing health or nursing education. A short business session followed. Louise Wampfler was elected Chairman. The afternoon was a general session. Adda Eldredge, President of the American Nurses' Association, gave an address that was enjoyed by all the nurses and many lay people. Miss Eldredge was so interested in every session of the meeting and gave so much stimulus to every group, from the League of Nursing Education to the Pupils Nurses' Round Table, she made every nurse feel that she is not only national president but a "Real Missourian" among them, and they congratulate the Wisconsin nurses in having her with them. The remainder of the afternoon was given to reports of Central Directorates of Districts 2, 3 and 4, followed by Round Tables of various Sections. At 7:30 the Springfield nurses entertained with a most delightful banquet at the Chamber of Commerce. Professor Clyde M. Hill, President of Southwest State Teachers College, gave an inspiring address, *Education for Service*, and demonstrated with a geometrical chart. Wednesday morning started with a Red Cross breakfast attended by 75 members. 9 a. m. routine business was attended to, closing with election of officers: President, Mary E. Stebbins, Columbia; vice-presidents, Mance Taylor, Columbia, and Emma Bechtel, Springfield; secretary, Esther M. Cowsky, 5120 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis; treasurer, Bertha Love, Columbia. State League officers are:

President, Grace Lleurance, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis; vice-president, Gene Harrison, Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, St. Louis; secretary, Armonia Michel, City Hospital No. 2, St. Louis; treasurer, Janet Bond, City Hospital, St. Louis. 1:30 p. m., Public Health Nurses' Section, Alma Wrothing, presiding. Pearl McIver, Jefferson City State Board of Health, gave a splendid talk and demonstrated with a pin map the Progress in Public Health work during 1923 in Missouri. Others on the program being unable to be present, Miss McIver took the remaining time teaching the members present to sing several of the Public Health songs used in the public schools, by the children, which was much enjoyed. After a short business session, Mary Stephenson, Superintendent of School Nursing, St. Louis, was elected Chairman for coming year, and then adjourned to various Round Tables. At 7:50 p. m., open session, Dr. Katherine Richardson of The Children's Mercy Hospital, talked on the subject of *What Is Wrong with the Private Duty Nurse*. Dr. Richardson was one of the strong supporters of the nurses during the 1923 Legislature. In very explicit terms she told the nurses of the severe criticism to the profession by some of the members of both Houses. She also told of some of her own experiences and other members of the medical profession. She closed by urging every member of the profession to maintain the highest ideals and standards even though the cost be high. Miss Eldredge discussed Dr. Richardson's address briefly and urged all nurses to maintain the ideal standards by controlling Central Directorates and not to give recognition to the commercial registrars. The fourteen pupil nurses present gave a brief report of how the funds had been raised and what was their incentive for attending the meeting. Each one showed so much enthusiasm it was an inspiration to all the graduates. The pupils were the guests of the Springfield Hospital for rooms and breakfast. It was with reluctance the meeting adjourned to meet in Kansas City, October, 1924. St. Louis.—On October 14 and 15, the Lutheran Hospital celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of its founding, and the School for Nurses, the twenty-fifth anniversary. On Sunday, October 14, at 8 p. m., there

were special services at the Holy Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church. Monday was devoted to Class Reunions, with a Jubilee Banquet for all graduate nurses of the Lutheran Hospital given in the evening by the Alumnae. Tuesday Class Reunions continued, and the Hospital Ladies' Aid entertained in the afternoon. In the evening the Student Nurses gave a very creditable performance of "Miss Fearless & Co." Mary D. Forbes, class of 1917, Boston City Hospital, is Assistant Superintendent of St. Luke's School for Nurses.

Nebraska: THE NEBRASKA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its eighteenth annual meeting at Lincoln, October 11 and 12, with headquarters at the Knights of Columbus Hall. In spite of the inclement weather the meeting was quite well attended. The Association felt very fortunate in having as the principal speaker Adda Eldredge, National President, and during the sessions of the meeting she gave three very splendid addresses. Dr. Hamilton of Omaha gave a helpful lecture on Breast Feeding and Breast Stripping, and this was followed by a practical demonstration of breast stripping. Other interesting subjects discussed were: The Relation of Diet to Preventive Dentistry, The Psychology of Nursing, The Sheppard Towner Law, and Diabetes and the Insulin Treatment. Two luncheons were held at the Chamber of Commerce while the annual banquet together with an excellent musical program was held at the Lincoln Hotel. Officers elected are: President, Bertha Bryant, Grand Island; vice-presidents, Belle Beachley, Lincoln, and Sister Edwards, Lincoln; secretary, Florence Stein, Hastings; treasurer, Mrs. A. Schellman, Omaha; director, Cornelia Carse. Not a few of the members remained in Lincoln for "Red Cross Day," which was celebrated in Lincoln on October 13.

New Hampshire: Concord.—THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its regular meeting September 26 in the Nurses' Home. Following the transaction of regular business, Mary H. Patterson, Instructor at the Hospital, read a paper, "What the State Hospital Can Do for the Nurse." This paper was written for the Convention of the New England Division at

Burlington, Vt., last May. Helen Williams, Directress of Nursing, spoke briefly in explanation of the present day preliminary educational requirements of the training school applicant, and the new training school record system which would be established in October. Plans were formulated to have a tablet in honor of the nurses who served during the World War. A social hour was enjoyed. Graduation exercises of the NEW HAMPSHIRE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN were held October 9 at the Friendly Club when a class of five received diplomas. An excellent address on Loyalty was given by Dr. Anna Parker, who was followed by William Morrison, State High School Agent. Dr. Ellen Wallace, President of Board of Trustees, conferred the diplomas. Pins were presented by Mrs. Charles Bancroft, a member of the Board of Trustees. The Florence Nightingale Pledge was repeated by the class, led by Miss Barrett, Superintendent of Nurses. Refreshments were served in the parlors.

New Jersey: THE NEW JERSEY STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held the seventeenth semi-annual meeting in the William Pierson Medical Library, Orange, November 2. The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. The invocation and address of welcome were given by the Rev. John F. Patterson, D.D., pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Orange. The Reports of the various officers and chairmen of committees showed progress along constructive lines. The President in her address of greeting made a plea for better coöperation in our nursing organizations and better support to the A.N.A., by increasing our State membership, supporting the Nurses' Relief Fund individually and collectively, and the various other activities created to improve nursing standards in order to be of greater service to mankind. She urged the members to make the *Journal* subscription 100 per cent for the coming year, since it was the one medium through which nurses could exchange experiences and ideas. She brought to attention the new Calendar for 1924, the frontispiece of which is to show the entrance of Yale University, and the photographs of twelve prominent nurses conspicuous in the field of nursing and nursing

progress. The entire address was a stimulus and plea for better work and service. The Board of Examiners reported the election of officers on September 29, resulting in the following changes: Elizabeth J. Higbid to succeed Mrs. Mary Stone Conklin as President; and Mrs. Agnes Keane Frantzel to succeed Elizabeth J. Higbid as secretary-treasurer. The Board announced the appointment of Florence Dakin as Inspector of Schools of Nursing, beginning October 1. New Jersey is extremely fortunate to have secured Miss Dakin for this important post, as she is eminently well fitted by experience, education and personality to establish this piece of work on a sound basis. She was largely the author of the Curriculum and Book of Nursing Procedure published by the State Board in 1914 and used as the basis of many other such books issued by other boards and by the American Nurses' Association. She was a charter member of the State Board. The report also drew attention to the fact that all registered nurses in the State will be required to re-register beginning with January, 1924. New Jersey so far has granted 2655 certificates for registered nurse by examination, and 12 to nurses registered in other states, by reciprocity. The Nursing Committee (a subsection of a State Committee), appointed to consider ways and means as to the best way to train attendants, reported that it had reached the conclusion that only by state legislation, proper control of training and licensing, could attendants be trained satisfactorily, and that when legislation was secured, further recommendations would be made to the State Committee as to what institutions could best give this training. Mrs. Clayton D. Lee, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, gave an inspiring address on Operating and Cooperating. The Rev. Charles D. Walkley, D.D., of Grace Episcopal Church in Orange, gave an instructive talk on what St. Barnabas Guild could do for nurses, and that all nurses were eligible to join its membership and fellowship. Mrs. Mary Goodyear Earle gave an interesting paper on the Intelligence Testing of Probationers, which provoked long and lively discussion. The resolution drafted by Lucy J. Miniswrede, Superintendent of Nurses of the United States Public Health

Service, setting forth the various reasons why nurses should be listed as "Professionals" by the Personnel Classification Board, was voted spread upon our minutes. Resolutions were adopted to cooperate in every possible way with the American Peace Award, and to forward a copy to the Headquarters. A collection was taken for the restoration of the Library of the University of Louvain, which yielded \$29. Plainfield, N. J., was announced as the meeting place of the annual meeting to be held April 5. All meetings were well attended, and all parts of New Jersey well represented. Twelve student nurses were present from six schools by special invitation. THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEAGUE FOR NURSING EDUCATION held a meeting on November 23 at the Jersey City Hospital, Jersey City. Miss Henderson of the Ballard, School of New York City gave a paper on the training of the trained attendant. Miss Dunstan, Miss Swenson and Miss Constantine discussed the question pro and con. THE NEW JERSEY STATE ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING held a meeting on November 10 at the Laurel Club connected with the Johnson & Johnson surgical supply manufacturing plant of New Brunswick. Nothing was left undone by the firm, by the Laurel Club, and the nurse of the plant, Kathryn A. Maley, to make the day's visit a perfect one. The members were the guests of the firm at a luncheon at the Hotel Klein, where 119 were served an ideal repast. The morning session was devoted entirely to business. Chas. A. McCormick, treasurer of the firm, welcomed the visitors, following the salute to the Flag and the Lord's Prayer. The address of the President, Helen Stephen, and general reports followed. The chief feature of business was the adoption of a new Constitution and By-laws to conform with the National as a branch, an entirely new feature being the adoption of a provision for an endowment fund for educational purposes, the amount set being \$3000. Dean Douglas of the New Jersey College for Women spoke after the luncheon. The address with stereopticon and movies by Col. Fred Allen, M.D., Chairman of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission was listened to and watched with intense interest. It was a revelation to some that a state rehabilitation

program includes all who have been disabled whether soldiers or civilians. Bone grafting was the special series shown. There was an address by Dr. Robt. E. Humphries on The Problem of the Foot. Dr. Humphries is Surgeon in Chief of the New Jersey Orthopedic Hospital of Orange, N. J. He brought many practical points concerning foot troubles. Orange.—THE CENTRAL REGISTRY FOR NURSES held a masquerade party in the William Flerson Medical Library Association rooms, October 29. Songs, fortune telling, games and dancing composed the pastimes. The costumes were unique, from Gold Dust Twins to an old time farmer.

New Mexico: THE NEW MEXICO STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS met at the State House, Santa Fe, November 21.

New York: THE NEW YORK STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its twenty-second annual meeting October 24, 25, at Hotel Statler, Buffalo. On October 23, the State League of Nursing Education and the State Organization for Public Health Nursing held their meetings at the same place. On Tuesday evening, October 23, the three state organizations held a joint meeting in the ball room of the hotel, at which time the addresses of welcome were given by the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of Western New York, and Mrs. Richard Noye, Executive Secretary, Buffalo Chapter American Red Cross. The response was given by Elizabeth E. Golding, New York. Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Department of Health of Yale University, gave a very interesting and instructive address, The Role of the Nurse in the Public Health Campaign. Following this, Alfred Martin, Society Ethical Culture, New York City, gave a wonderful address, The Supreme Poem on the Philosophy of Life, an interpretation of Browning's poem, Rabbi Ben Ezra. October 24, the morning session was given to general routine business and reports. It was interesting to note that during this session pledges for the Nurses' Relief Fund were received, the total amount being \$1100, of which \$400 was subscribed by the student body of various registered training schools throughout the State. The afternoon session was given to Nursing Education: What Nursing Education Has Contributed to the Better Care of

the Sick, Alice S. Gilman, Secretary of State Board Nurse Examiners; Nurse Training as an Educational Project, Dr. Albert T. Lytle, member of the Advisory Council; The Progress of Nursing Education in Canada, Jean Gunn, Superintendent of Nurses, Toronto General Hospital; Value of Intelligent Nursing Care to Hospital Administration, Renwick R. Ross, Superintendent of Buffalo General Hospital; The Contribution of Nursing Education to Preventive Medicine, by Frances M. Hollingshead, M.D., Director of Buffalo Foundation. On Wednesday evening in the ball room of the hotel, the members of District No. 1 gave the delegates and friends of the Association, over 900 in number, a delightful entertainment and banquet. On Thursday morning, October 25, there was a conference of Principals of Schools of Nursing with Inspectors of Nurse Training Schools, in charge of Alice S. Gilman. This was followed by a short business session, after which a symposium on the Care of Patients of Moderate Means was given; The Responsibility of the Nursing Profession in Relation to the Community, Mary St. J. Eakins, New York State Training School Inspector; The Private Duty Nurse and What She Should Bring to Her Patient, Ella F. Sinsebox; Extension of Visiting Nurse Service, Mrs. Olive B. Husk, Director of Manhattan Health Society; Hospital Social Service, Mary Coombs, Brooklyn City Hospital. These papers were ably discussed by Allen Jones, M.D., Buffalo, representing the medical profession, and by Mrs. Henry Osgood Holland, who represented the public or lay people. Mrs. Mary Goodyear Earle gave an interesting paper on Mental Tests for Probationers of Training Schools. At the afternoon session, Alice S. Gilman presented the Amalgamation Committee Report, Miss Gilman presented some very interesting data concerning the outcome of amalgamation of the three organizations, and by means of charts, gave a graphic explanation of what this amalgamation would mean to each branch of nursing as well as the individual nurse. After this through the courtesy of the doctors, and friends of nurses and the nurses of Buffalo, the guests were given a drive around the city, after which a delightful tea was given at the Twentieth

Century Club by the Women of the Boards of Directors of the Buffalo Children's Hospital, Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo District Nursing Association. At the evening session Dr. Helma Kuhlman, Buffalo State Hospital, gave an interesting address, Mental Nursing, and one on Centralization of Nurses' Registries for the Protection of the Public was given by Irene B. Yocum, Registrar of the Central Registry, New York City. The Report of the Resolutions Committee was given by Laura F. Lewis, Buffalo. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Anna L. Hansen, Buffalo; vice-presidents, Eunice A. Smith, Rochester, Matilde Kuhlman, Albany; secretary, Ella F. Shanahan, 443 Linwood Avenue, Buffalo; treasurer, Louise R. Sherwood, Syracuse; directors for three years, Elizabeth E. Golding and Elizabeth C. Burgen, New York. The directors for two years are: Alice S. Gilman, Albany, Kate Madden, Brooklyn. The directors for one year are: Julia A. Littlefield, Albany; Minnie C. Jordan, New York; Nurse Kramlinger, Mary A. Robinson, Brooklyn, and Harriet Bailey, New York. During the entire time of the Convention a special convention number of *The Mirrors of Western New York*, a bulletin issued by District No. 1, was sold for the benefit of the Nurses' Relief Fund. This sale netted \$135, the whole issue having been donated by District No. 1, Albany.—The name of the HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL has been changed to the Memorial Hospital. Amsterdam.—THE AMSTERDAM CITY HOSPITAL held commencement exercises for the seven members of the class of 1923 at the Elks Club, September 23. The address was given by Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond of Union College. The diplomas were presented by Rev. Frank T. Rhoad. The Nightingale Pledge was administered by Florence DeGraaf, President of the Alumni Association. Prizes were presented by Robert G. Hankin and the pian by Edith Atkin. A reception and dance followed the exercises. Brooklyn.—THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE METROPOLETTAN HOSPITAL gave an Oriental bazaar, card party and dance on November 7 at the Hotel St. George for the benefit of the nurses' emergency fund of the association. The net pro-

ceeds were \$1020. Buffalo.—Ann Redstone, Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow, N. S., is night superintendent at the Homeopathic Hospital. The Alumni Association of the Homeopathic Hospital held its annual meeting in September and elected officers as follows: President, Helma Meadows; vice-presidents, Rosetta Barton, Emily Foley, Margaret Daley, Maudie Moody; corresponding secretary, Irene Weston; recording secretary, Anna Austin; treasurer, Norma Webb. The Association gave a bazaar on November 13, the proceeds to be used for the endowment fund. New York City.—MR. SINAI HOSPITAL is to have a new nurses' home with accommodations for 400 nurses. Marion Seaver, graduate of the Post Graduate Hospital, who has been superintendent of nurses at St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, for four years, has resigned to become superintendent of nurses at St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland. Ruth T. Dean has resigned her position at the Presbyterian Hospital and is superintendent of the Homeopathic Hospital, Muncie, Ind. Mahel Davlin, class of 1915, has succeeded her in the Administration Office and Dorothy S. Wood, class of 1920, is Miss Young's assistant in the School Office. Eleanor Lee, class of 1920, has returned after spending two years as Instructor of Nurses at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston. She will be part-time instructor at Presbyterian Hospital and Teachers College. Ruby Carlson, class of 1919, is Instructor of Nurses at the General Hospital in Jamestown. Ruth L. Fitzsimons, class of 1917, has resigned her position as instructor at the Women's Hospital, New York, and is now Director of Nurses at DuSack Hospital, Brooklyn. Margaret S. Campbell, class of 1919, sailed October 20 for Montevideo, Uruguay, to open an orthopedic clinic, especially for after-care of poliomyelitis. Rochester.—THE QUEEN'S VALLEY NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a meeting on October 30 at the Park Avenue Clinical Hospital, when excellent reports of the State meeting were given by Emma H. Kahrig and others. A social hour followed. Emma J. Jones has resigned her position as Superintendent of the Infants' Summer Hospital. THE ROCHESTER HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting

at the hospital, November 5. Officers elected were: President, Helen E. Smith; vice-presidents, Helen Hall, Phoebe Beven; treasurer, Elizabeth Weber. A report of the convention at Buffalo was given. A social hour followed. **Saranac Lake.**—District No. 8 held its regular meeting at the Trudeau Memorial Room on November 6. Donation day returns for the benefit of the General Hospital and Free Bed Fund amounted to \$250. **Utica.**—Bessie Tibbitts has succeeded Eliza P. Reid as Director of the Central School for Nurses. District 7 held a meeting at the Utica State Hospital with about 200 in attendance to hear a fine address by Ida M. Cannon of Boston on Hospital Social Service.

North Carolina. Examinations for trained nurses in North Carolina will be held in Greensboro, at the O. Henry Hotel, December 4, 5 and 6. Applications must be sent ten days prior to this date to the Secretary, Mrs. Dorothy Hayden Conyers, Greensboro. **Greensboro.**—The regular monthly meeting in November was held in the reception room of the Y.W.C.A. A lecture was given by Dr. J. W. Tankersley, Taking Stock of Yourself, emphasizing the necessity of a nurse keeping herself fit, so that she would be more competent to care for her patients, doing better work. The doctor also spoke of the use of the new treatment for diabetes, insulin, several cases being successfully treated, under his observation. A musical program was also given. At the business session it was decided to elect a delegate to the national meeting in Detroit next year. A social hour followed.

North Dakota: THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION has selected April 23-25 as the dates for the annual meeting to be held at Jamestown. The State League will meet at the same time.

Ohio: Mrs. Elizabeth P. August has been appointed General Secretary of the State Association. AN INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES was held at the Ohio State University, Columbus, October 10 and 11, with an attendance of at least 300. The program was very cleverly arranged, beginning as it did with a Home Visit on a Pre-natal Patient, carrying

the patient through the post-natal care of the mother and child and so on in logical sequence until we see the child through an attack of infectious disease and well on the way to becoming a useful citizen. In the "Home Visit on Pre-natal Patient" was demonstrated the necessary preparation for confinement and the baby outfit. Clara Wilhelm of the Out-Patient Obstetrical Department, Ohio State University College of Medicine and Instructive District Nursing Association, Columbus, was demonstrator, and this was followed by a pre-natal clinic with urinalysis, blood pressure, etc., in which Dr. Roy Krigbaum was the physician. Discussion was led by Betty Connelly of Cleveland. There was quite a difference of opinion as to whether a Wasserman and vaginal smear should be made in each clinic case. The consensus of opinion was that it was advisable to do so. The very interesting demonstration of Post-Natal Care of Mother and Baby by Margaret Kaufman, Field Supervisor of the Cincinnati Visiting Nurse Association, left no doubt as to the many ways in which a visiting nurse is of assistance in the homes she visits. The talk on Milk Modification by Margaret Hope of the Babies' Hospital and Dispensary, Cleveland, was very ably given and interest aroused in the new type of bottle designed by one of their local physicians. A practical and inexpensive bottle cap was shown. Edna Womer, Superintendent of the Youngstown Visiting Nurse Association, conducted an Infant Welfare Clinic in a most efficient manner. Following the trend of the newer ideas of preventive medicine, model equipment for a well-baby clinic was shown. A physical examination of each child was made and their mothers were instructed as to diet, rest, and routine care of well babies. She impressed upon them the necessity of a physician's care for all sick children. In the discussion on the Care of the Eyes of a Baby with Ophthalmia Neonatorum it was decided that a medicine dropper should never be used near a baby's eyes, a cotton swab being much safer and just as effective. Miss Hall of Columbus gave the demonstration. Miss Baggett of Akron, Ohio, demonstrated their methods of treating paralysis following poliomyelitis in contradistinction to the methods used in treating spastic paralysis.

At 4:00 p. m., automobiles carried the assembled nurses to the lovely home of Mrs. Walter H. Martin, President of the Instructive District Nursing Association, for a delightful social gathering. In the evening, Dr. Eother Richards of the Johns Hopkins University gave a very enlightening discourse on *The Trail of Mental Hygiene in Public Health Nursing*. Maintaining that children are fundamentally gregarious, she emphasized the fact that seclusive, moody, jealous, tempory dispositions were flying danger signals; so in order to prevent our institutions for the insane from being overcrowded in the future, it is advisable to control these tendencies in early childhood. On Thursday morning the pictures shown by Helen Boyd, Superintendent of Nurses of the Child Health Demonstration of Mansfield, brought vividly before the delegates the very excellent work being done in their territory. Miss Boyd was well equipped to answer the many queries about her work, and a spirited open discussion showed the widespread interest in this particular piece of work. Marion C. Howell of the School of Public Health Nursing, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, gave a clear and concise demonstration in the technic to be observed in the case of communicable disease patients in the home. No objection could possibly be raised to a nurse going from general cases to infectious ones if the nurse conscientiously used the technic demonstrated. Discussion was led by Elizabeth Holt of the Dayton Visiting Nurse Association. Miss Howell included in her demonstration the Care of Tuberculous Patients in the Home, and left nothing to the imagination in regard to the proper procedure in such cases. An invitation from the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, given through Rachel Kidwell (in charge of their hospital) was accepted by almost the entire gathering. A bountiful repast was served in their recreation hall at the factory and was thoroughly enjoyed. Nell Martin of the Instructive District Nursing Association of Columbus read an interesting paper on *Mental Nursing*. In the open discussion, Mrs. Selbert of Columbus, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, spoke very feelingly about the lack of training in mental nursing in some training schools, and urged that more stress be put upon this phase

of the nurse's training. Mrs. Selbert's devotion to her work was evinced in numerous ways, and her very excellent management was evident through every part of the program. **Cincinnati.**—**DISTRICT 8** met at the Nurses' Residence, General Hospital, October 22. The program was under the auspices of the Public Health Section. Mary Fisher sent an interesting report of the State Public Health Institute held in Columbus, and Mrs. Ada Stokes gave an interesting and enthusiastic report of the American Child Health Association held in Detroit. Refreshments were served by the Alumnae Association of the School of Nursing and Health. **Cleveland.**—**THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE LAKESIDE SCHOOL OF NURSING** held a reception at the Cleveland Nursing Center, October 11, in honor of Laura M. Grant, Principal of the Lakeside School of Nursing. June Ramsey, formerly Assistant Principal of Lakeside School of Nursing, has taken a position as Principal of the School of Nursing of the Pasadena Hospital, Pasadena, California. She has with her, as assistants, Evelyn Childs, and Miss Faddis, graduates of the Lakeside School of Nursing. M. Victoria Stroebel, of the Lakeside School of Nursing, has accepted a position of Medical Supervisor at The Cincinnati General Hospital. **THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE LAKESIDE SCHOOL OF NURSING** had as their special guest, on October 29, at the Cleveland Nursing Center, Agnes G. Deane, Executive Secretary of the American Nurses' Association. The Nurses of District 4 and other Alumnae Associations were present, and all were extremely interested in what Miss Deane had to say on the Organization of The American Nurses' Association, and special points concerning Constitution and By-laws. On October 3 a tea was held at the Lakeside Hospital in honor of Harriet E. Lost, graduate of the Lakeside School of Nursing. **Columbus.**—**GRANT HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING** graduated a class of twenty-four nurses on October 18. The exercises were held in the E. Broad Street Baptist Church, followed by a reception in the parlors of the Nurses' Home. On October 16, honoring the graduating class, the Hospital gave the annual dinner at the Athletic Club, with Mary A. Jamison, Superintendent, as hostess. On October 17, the Alumnae

entertained with a dinner, and on October 19 the Hospital gave a uniform dance in the Nurses' Home. **Dulware:**—THE JANE M. CASE HOSPITAL held the annual commencement on September 13, in the William Street Methodist Church. A reception followed the exercises, at the new nurses' home.

Oklahoma: THE OKLAHOMA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its yearly meeting the last week in October, despite floods and Governor Walton. The floods caused recourse to horse drawn ferries and walking, in some instances, and delays and late trains in almost every case, but sixty-four nurses surmounted these difficulties and enjoyed a very good meeting. Helen Scott Hay was the guest. She brought a message from the American Nurses' Association and won the friendship of the nurses by her pleasing personality and willingness to help. Miss Hay's account of the Russian nurses was so interesting that forty-three dollars was raised to be used in their behalf. Mrs. Idora Rose Scroggs attended the meeting and was a constant source of help and inspiration; Oklahoma nurses feel that they are fortunate indeed to have her as one of them. Through all of the discussions the need of better trained nurses was emphasized; not better training in teaching, so much as better training in ideals and ethics. Officers elected were: President, Mrs. Ada Godfrey, 1743 South Main Street, Tulsa; secretary, Mrs. Virginia Tolbert Fowler, 622 East 12th Street, Oklahoma City.

Oregon: Grace Phelps and Emily Saunders have been making an extended trip in eastern and southern Oregon, inspecting schools and hospitals and holding state examinations. **Bend:**—Althea Stoneman has been appointed school nurse at Bend. **The Dalles:**—Priscilla Boon of Boston has been appointed instructor at The Dalles Hospital. **Medford and Ashland:**—Ida Dahl of Grafton, N. D., has been appointed school nurse. **Portland:**—Letha L. Humphrey (class of 1915, Multnomah County Hospital) has been appointed Superintendent of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children which is to open on December 15. This hospital has a capacity of fifty beds and is one of the finest of its kind. It is the "district hospital" for the Pacific northwest. Anna Jacobs, Superintendent of Emanuel

Hospital, has been granted a leave of absence because of ill health.

Pennsylvania: THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA held its twenty-first annual convention at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, October 22-25. The State League of Nursing Education also held its meeting at this time, and following the meeting an Institute for Instructors was held. Mrs. Marie C. Eden, of Philadelphia, was Chairman of the Program Committee; Jessie J. Turnbull, of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee; Sister M. Etheldreda, of Pittsburgh, was Chairman of the Program Committee of the Institute. The meeting was very largely attended, about 500 being registered; about 125 nurses attended the Institute. Dr. Caroline Hedger, of Chicago, was the speaker at the formal opening. The Program of the League of Nursing follows: Mrs. Helene S. Herrmann, President. Round table, The Teaching of Student Nurses, Joy Bairstow. A discussion of the Reorganization of the Pennsylvania State Board of Examiners and the Re-registration of the Graduate Nurses in the State of Pennsylvania, S. Lillian Clayton, President of the Board of Examiners. Paper on Cooperative Teaching, Laura Wilson. A paper on The Content of the Training School Curriculum, written by Dr. Robert A. Kilduffe, read by Sister Rita and a paper on The Report of Progress in the Work Done in the Central School for Nurses in Philadelphia, by Mabel Hentley. Dr. Ambrose L. Suhrie, Dean of Cleveland School of Education, was the speaker for the evening. Private Duty Nurses' Section: Elsiebeth Miller, of Municipal Hospital, Philadelphia, gave a most interesting talk on The Care of Communicable Diseases. Dr. Paul Titus, of Pittsburgh, gave an illustrated lecture on Obstetrical Technic. Program of Public Health Section: Red Cross Rural Public Health Nursing, I. Mallade Harvey, Director, Public Health Nursing Service, Washington, D. C. Collaboration of Nursing Service in a Community, Frances V. Brink, Field Secretary, National Organization for Public Health Nursing. Health Examinations, Dr. Charles H. Miner, State Commissioner of Health. Recent Developments in Child Health, Dr. Richard A. Bolt, Director

of Medical Service, American Child Health Association, New York. The Institute Program is as follows: Psychology, Professor Clyde Moore, University of Pittsburgh. Social Life of the Nurse, Mary B. Broad, Ph.D., Director of Margaret Morrison Carnegie College, Pittsburgh. General Discussion led by Stella Goestray, Philadelphia. Anatomy and Physiology, Dr. Davenport Hoehar, University of Pittsburgh. Round table, Method of Enforcing on the Ward What Has Been Taught in Class, Jennie J. Turnbull, Pittsburgh. Communicable Diseases, Dr. H. J. Bens, Director Child Welfare Bureau, Department of Public Health, Pittsburgh. Care of the Psychopathic Patient, Dr. George Wright, University of Pittsburgh. Discussion, Sister M. Lauretine, Pittsburgh. Drugs and Solutions, Edith Stewart, Philadelphia. Use of the Reference Library, John Lests, Director of Public Library, Pittsburgh. Methods of Teaching Nursing History, Stella Goestray, Philadelphia. Methods of Teaching Ethics of Nursing, E. Debbant, Pittsburgh. Round table, Training School Problems. A banquet was held on Wednesday evening. About 1000 members attended. The speakers for the banquet were Cora H. Coolidge, Dean of Pennsylvania College for Women, and Carolyn E. Gray, Dean, School of Nursing, Western Reserve University, Cleveland. On Wednesday, at 10 a. m., the members of the Association were taken in automobiles to the New Nurses' Home of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital where a delicious luncheon was served. The officers elected for the year are as follows: Graduate Nurses' Association, President, Jennie J. Turnbull, Pittsburgh; vice-presidents, Margaret A. Dunlop, Philadelphia, Mrs. Anna A. Barlow, Reading; secretary-treasurer, Gertrude L. Hentley, Pittsburgh; directors, Janet Grant, Scranton, Williamina Duncan, Pittsburgh, Sister M. Etheldreda, Pittsburgh, S. Lillian Clayton, Philadelphia. Helen F. Greenay, Philadelphia, is Chairman of Eligibility Committee. Private Duty Section: President, Clara Johns, Pittsburgh; vice-president, Rose C. Ford, Wilkes Barre; secretary, Genevieve Bence, Pittsburgh. State League of Nursing Education: President, Elizabeth Miller, Philadelphia; vice-president, Gertrude L. Hentley, Pittsburgh; secretary, Joy Baintow,

Greensburg; treasurer, Mary A. Rostance, McKeesport; director, Mrs. Helene S. Herrmann, Philadelphia; Ida F. Olin, Johnstown. Bethlehem.—THE ALUMNUS ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL held its annual meeting on St. Luke's day, October 13, and elected: President, Camilla B. Falger; vice-president, Victoria White; recording secretary, Bessie Ely; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. Wachter; directors for two years, Helen McDaniel, Sadie Gallagher, and Mrs. G. Flick. The Association gave a tea to the graduating class of nine. Graduating exercises were held in the High School Building at 8 p. m. The address was given by Dr. Edgar Green, the diplomas were presented by Dr. F. A. Winter, Superintendent. Presentation of medals by Miss J. M. Couchor, director of the Training School. To celebrate the Hospital's fiftieth anniversary, Dr. W. L. Bates gave a very interesting history of the Hospital. The Ladies' Aid Scholarship of \$150 was awarded to Margaret Owens, the prize of \$50 to Verna Danner. The three Alumnae prizes of \$10 each given to the honor student of each class were awarded to Margaret Armstrong, Maud Myra, and Mary Longo. The exercises were followed by a reception and dance. Bradock.—THE BRADOCK GENERAL HOSPITAL ALUMNUS ASSOCIATION will hold a banquet, December 7 and 8, at Masonic Temple. It is hoped there will be greater success than last year. Columbia.—THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL ALUMNUS ASSOCIATION held a regular meeting on October 9 in the Nurses' Home with a good attendance. One new member was accepted. Anna K. Emig has resigned as Superintendent of the Hahland Hospital, Hahland, Kansas. Mary E. Blum, who has been operating room supervisor at the Pettstown Hospital, Pettstown, has resigned, to take up private nursing. Huntingdon.—THE J. C. BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ALUMNUS held its annual meeting on October 12 in the Nurses' Home, when the following officers were elected: President, Greta Werten; vice-presidents, Ruth Snyder, Mrs. F. L. Richards; secretary, Blanche McDuff; treasurer, Anna E. Ganser. Four applications from members of the class of 1922 were accepted unanimously. The J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital held graduating exercises for a class of three on October 12 in the

Presbyterian Church, Morrev.—THE MARCH SABBATHS held graduating exercises for a class of three on November 23. The address was given by Dr. William C. Sandy, Director Bureau of Mental Health, Department of Public Welfare. The diplomas were awarded by Dr. W. W. Richardson; the pins, by the Superintendent of Nurses, Elizabeth Leese.

Philadelphia.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL held a regular meeting on October 9 at the Hospital, when Harrietta Patrick gave an interesting account of the State meeting in Pittsburgh. Mary Besser, graduate of the Children's Hospital, is matron of the Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children of this city.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE MINNESOTA HOSPITAL, ROXBOROUGH, held a meeting on November 5, which was well attended. A most interesting report of the State meeting in Pittsburgh was given by Emily F. Smythe, the President. After the business meeting, a musicale was enjoyed.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA graduated a class of 40 on November 28.

THE MT. SINAI HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its regular meeting on October 25, with a good attendance. After the business was transacted Minnie Sivert, recently returned from San Francisco, gave a brief and interesting talk on private duty nursing there.

Pittsburgh.—THE STUDENT NURSES OF THE MERCY HOSPITAL enjoyed a series of picnics which were held at the different parks and bathing resorts. The nurses in charge were: Katherine Belter, Sarah Schworer and Mary Walton.

September 26, the student nurses held a corn roast and dance at River View Park. Although the student nurses are busy with their classes and lectures, they enjoy their social evenings every other Friday of the month. Arrangements are being made to visit places of interest as well as of educational value.

Mercy Hospital Alumnae and its friends enjoyed a Halloween Masquerade Party on October 26, at K. of C. Hall.

THE NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALL-AMERICAN GENERAL HOSPITAL held the regular monthly meeting at the hospital, November 6. The members were very much pleased to learn from the Sixth District Association Treasurer's report that the Association has averaged

more than \$1 per member to the Nurses' Relief Fund for this year. It is hoped the members will continue to add this amount, or more, to their yearly dues.

THE PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF NURSING IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL has organized a Glee Club. The chorus meets each Monday night under an experienced conductor.

Reading.—THE READING HOSPITAL ALUMNAE participated in the Historical Parade of the 175th anniversary of Reading. Eighty-six members in full uniform and forty student nurses were in line. A float representing Sacrifice carried the oldest graduate nurse and the first graduate nurse to locate in Reading who was also the first Directress of the Training School.

Rhode Island: THE RHODE ISLAND STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a meeting at the Medical Library, Providence, September 26. The report of the National League meeting was given by the delegate, Ellen M. Selby. Professor Philip H. Mitchell of Brown University spoke on Vitamins in Practical Dietetics.

Providence.—THE RHODE ISLAND INDUSTRIAL NURSES' CLUB met on October 18 to hear a talk given by Dr. J. F. Conway of Pawtucket on Pyorrhea.

South Dakota: THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD will hold an examination for registration of nurses at Pierre, Capitol Building, on January 15 and 16, 1924. Applications must be filed with the Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Dryborough, Rapid City, at least two weeks in advance of the examination.

Tennessee: THE STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a meeting in Chattanooga, October 8 and 9. No report has been received as yet.

Memphis.—Virginia W. Atkinson is Superintendent of Nurses of the Memphis General Hospital which is affiliated with the University of Tennessee.

Texas: Dallas.—Elio M. Maurer has been appointed Dean of the School of Nursing of the Baylor University Hospital. The School has 165 students.

Vermont: THE VERMONT STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its semi-annual meeting in Brattleboro, October 18. The members present far exceeded expectations, because of

the location of the town selected. An address and round table on Parliamentary Law, conducted by Mrs. J. Borden Estee, of Montpelier, was the principal business of the afternoon session. In the evening a very nice supper was served by the Brattleboro Nurses' Alumnae Association, followed by a musical entertainment and an address of welcome by Col. E. W. Gibson, and a very amusing tableau, "Our Operating Room." Nursing in Vermont, from a Layman's viewpoint, by Richard M. Bradley, of the Thompson Trust, and From a Physician's Viewpoint, by Dr. Lyman Allen, of Burlington, summed up the need of properly trained attendants or nurse's aides, to offset the shortage of graduate nurses. The exhibits were unusually good, a large room being filled with articles pertaining to nursing, samples of hand work by the blind, child welfare work and nursing publications. The meeting closed with a rising vote of thanks to the Brattleboro Alumnae Association for its splendid service and warm welcome.

Virginia: THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA is undertaking to raise the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of establishing a chair of nursing at the University of Virginia. Agnes D. Randolph is chairman of the Foundation Fund Committee which will make plans for raising this fund. As a start, \$500 was contributed from the treasury of the State Association.

Washington: Seattle.—Margaret Rice, Registrar of Central Directory, King County Association of Graduate Nurses, for the past four years, resigned October 1, to go to her mother in Long Beach, California. The Nurses of the Association united in a gift to Miss Rice to show their appreciation of her good work in developing the Central Directory. Cora E. Gillespie is her successor. Elvira Rosengren, Superintendent of the Swedish Hospital for the past three years, resigned October 1. Members are very sorry to have Miss Rosengren leave Seattle, as she has been a very active member of the Association. Three Seattle nurses attended the National Hospital Association and the Annual Convention of American College of Surgeons at Milwaukee, in October.

Wisconsin: Milwaukee.—Bea M. Henderson, Treasurer of the National League of Nursing Education, has accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the Milwaukee Children's Hospital. Miss Henderson was formerly Superintendent of the Children's Memorial Hospital at Chicago. On October 7 a reception was held at the new Nurses' Home, at which time members of the Board of Directors and of the Staff and friends of the Hospital welcomed Miss Henderson. The new Milwaukee Children's Hospital, which has been under construction for the last year and a half, was dedicated and informally opened to the public on October 28. The hospital includes an Out-patient Department, a nursery, surgical, medical, orthopedic and observation wards and an isolation department. It has 150 beds. It conducts an affiliate training school. The little patients from the old hospital were moved into the new building in November. Mabel Rue has been appointed by the Milwaukee Chapter of the American Red Cross as Director of Instruction in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick. Miss Rue is a graduate of the Good Samaritan Hospital, Los Angeles. At present the work centers around the Girl Scout classes. **THE FOURTH AND FIFTH DISTRICT** held its monthly meeting October 9, at the Wisconsin Nurses' Club. J. J. Jacobs from the Council of Social Agencies gave a short talk on the centralized budget. Elvira Neubauer, official delegate from the District to the State convention gave a very excellent report. Mount Sinai Alumnae members were the hostesses of the evening. **Wisconsin Nurses' Club Notes:** Stella Mathews, who has recently returned from Greece, was the guest of the directors of the club at a banquet, October 8. Miss Mathews spoke of her experience in Greece, at the regular monthly meeting of the Club, October 26. On October 7, the members held open house at their new club house, 88 Prospect Avenue; the delegates to the American Hospital Association were entertained at tea October 31. The same evening, the members enjoyed a Halloween party. The delegates to the Wisconsin Anti-tuberculosis Association were the guests of the club at a luncheon, October 26.

BIRTHS

Birth, Marriage, and Death notices should be very plainly written, and dates should be given. Death notices of any date are published. Birth and Marriage notices are not published if more than four months past.

To Mrs. George Price (Gladys B. Ackerman, class of 1919, Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia), a son, October 6.

To Mrs. A. Hamilton Rowan (Louise McLean Ayres, class of 1920, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City), a son, Stephen Hamilton, September 3.

To Mrs. Albert C. Gray (Osa Baird, class of 1914, Georgia Baptist Hospital, Atlanta), a son, Albert C., Jr., September 30.

To Mrs. Don Kinder (Florence Baum, class of 1919, Braddock General Hospital, Braddock, Pa.), a daughter, Marian Eileen, September 29.

To Mrs. Max Nemer (Charlotte Beyer, class of 1918, Lenox Hill Hospital, New York), a son, Joseph William, September 24.

To Mrs. Robert O. Bouton (Marjorie Clark, class of 1920, New York Hospital, New York City), a son, October 2.

To Mrs. Marcus Berman (Jeanette Cooper, class of 1917, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia), a son, September 17.

To Mrs. Casare Suneri (Martha Crawford, class of 1919, St. John's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), a daughter, Nancy Margaret, August 12.

To Mrs. William Graham (Oceania Deernbach, class of 1915, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.), a son, William, August 25.

To Mrs. Louis M. Holt (Jeanette Downey, at the Tacoma General Hospital, a son, September 26.

To Mrs. Del Toro (Sarah F. Duncan, class of 1909, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City), a son, Luis, August 19.

To Mrs. Harry Miller (Ida Eshleman, class of 1920, St. Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster, Pa.), a son, October 25.

To Mrs. Howard Fogg Wright (Phyllis Falding, class of 1920, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.), a son, Howard Falding, August 15.

To Mrs. Arthur G. Bristol (Marion Fernald, class of 1911, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City), a daughter, Dorothy, August 21.

To Mrs. Fred Rusk (Margaret Fields, class of 1921, Jewish Hospital, St. Louis), a son, October 28.

To Mrs. H. O. McInish (Helen Flood, class of 1921, Chickasha Hospital, Chickasha, Okla.), a daughter, Helen Patricia, October 18.

To Mrs. John Graham (Ethel Fuller, class of 1915, Clearfield Hospital, Clearfield, Pa.), a daughter, Doris Aileen, August 31.

To Mrs. Ralph T. B. Todd (Margaret Green, class of 1921, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City), a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, August 24.

To Mrs. George H. Hart (Edna L. Guymmer, class of 1915, Park Avenue Clinical Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.), a son, George Guymmer, October 27.

To Mrs. Nelson Warren Connel (Natalie Hall, class of 1921, New York Hospital, New York City), a son, September 14.

To Mrs. E. R. Murray (Mary Hamilton, class of 1916, New York Hospital, New York City), a daughter, September 13.

To Mrs. H. Norman Harding (Hilda C. Hedlund, class of 1915, New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston, Mass.), a son, Richmond Norman, September 28.

To Mrs. Leonard Mulder (Blanch Hornbeck, class of 1920, Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Ill.), a son, Paul, September 12.

To Mrs. Roy Gruwell (Virginia Jenkins, class of 1919, Seattle General Hospital), a son, October 8.

To Mrs. Louis Zucker (Ethel Kaplan, class of 1917, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia), a son, Anatole, October 7.

To Mrs. C. E. Chase (Eva Kilcoyne, class of 1918, Clearfield Hospital, Clearfield, Pa.), a daughter, Margaret Jane, September 3.

To Mrs. Guy Skinner (Hazel Laub, class of 1919, Illinois Training School, Chicago), a son, August 10.

To Mrs. H. Happe (Hilda Lobenwein, class of 1917, Lenox Hill Hospital, New York), a daughter, September 29.

To Mrs. Frank Lundstrom (Edna Loyd, City Hospital, East Liverpool, O.), a daughter, October 9.

To Mrs. Charles D. Ewing (Mary McLaughlin, Union Hospital, Fall River, Mass.), a son, September 8.

To Mrs. Norman Hand (Minerva Mancoy, class of 1909, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.), a daughter, Mary, August 31.

To Mrs. Esther Morgan Miller (class of 1920, Methodist Hospital, Des Moines, Ia.), a son, November 6.

To Mrs. Earl A. Bowen (Nettie Mason, class of 1919, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston), a daughter, Laura Mason, August 27.

To Mrs. Carlton Dewey Smith (Dorrette Otto, class of 1914, Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N. J.), a daughter, August 20.

To Mrs. Russell M. Frazer (Marjorie D. Perkins, class of 1913, Claremont General Hospital, Claremont, Pa., and class of 1916, Boston Floating Hospital), a son, Dudley Perkins, August 6.

To Mrs. J. L. Reynolds (May Powell, class of 1909, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia), a daughter, Mary Adela, October 18.

To Mrs. John E. Fay (Lucy Quinlan, class of 1908, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.), a daughter, Anne Frances, August 27.

To Mrs. Ivo Underwood (Ellen Christine Rostmann, class of 1917, West Suburban Hospital, Oak Park, Ill.), a son, Allen Brown, October 28.

To Mrs. Henry Moore (Ruby Elmer, class of 1920, Memorial Hospital, Roxborough, Philadelphia), a daughter, October 28.

To Mrs. Earl Fine (Gertrude Robbins, class of 1914, Sterling Public Hospital, Sterling, Ill.), a daughter, September 4.

To Mrs. George From (Ethel Roberts, class of 1917, Women's and Children's Hospital, Newark, N. J.), a son, Randall Trevor, October 13.

To Mrs. A. G. Dow (Ruth Robinson, class of 1920, Bishop Clarkson Memorial Hospital, Omaha, Neb.), a daughter, Georgienne, October 7.

To Mrs. Anne Ryan Cahill (Anne T. Ryan, class of 1911, Boston City Hospital), a son, in August.

To Mrs. Harold Gilden (Stella M. Stafford, class of 1918, Lacombe City Hospital, Lacombe, N. H.), a daughter, Marguerite Ellen, in September.

To Mrs. Stephen Graves (Jennie Stanhope, class of 1921, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.), a daughter, Agnes Ruth, August 11.

To Mrs. George Allerman (Virginia Stewart, Joseph Price Hospital, Philadelphia), a daughter, August 26.

To Mrs. Curick Carriger Cloud (Nellie Rebecca Stone, class of 1922, Louisville City Hospital, Louisville, Ky.), a daughter, Alma Elsie, October 9.

To Mrs. Erik Ackers (Rebecca Sullivan, class of 1917, New York Hospital, New York City), a daughter, August 25, in France.

To Mrs. John Bauer (Thelma Thompson, class of 1921, St. John's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), a daughter, November 3.

To Mrs. John McEmin (Maudie Thornton, class of 1912, Carry Hospital, Carry, Pa.), a son, Frederick Thornton, November 7.

To Mrs. Arthur E. Cotnam (Margaret Warr, class of 1920, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.), a daughter, Margaret Warr, August 15.

To Mrs. Eliot Wadsworth (Nancy Whitman, class of 1913, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City), a daughter, Nancy, September 27.

To Mrs. E. H. Frazer (Gertrude Wright, class of 1918, New York Hospital, New York City), a daughter, September 3.

To Mrs. Isabel Grandahl Zaralsted (class of 1919, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Des Moines, Ia.), a son, September 26.

MARRIAGES

Marjorie Irving Allen (class of 1921, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City), to Thomas Cameron Urquhart, September 15.

Mae Anserback (class of 1913, Jewish Hospital, St. Louis), to Martin Gluck, October 4. At home, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Alice M. Bacon (class of 1920, St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver, Colo.), to Cass Turner, August 15. At home, Denver.

Elizabeth K. Balfe (class of 1911, St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit), to Leo F. LeStrange, November 6. At home, Pasadena, Cal.

Maybelle Bortch (class of 1923, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Youngstown, O.), to Glen Finner, October 1. At home, Detroit.

Christine Blackford (class of 1922, Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y.),

to Clifton Holycross, in September. At home, Plain City, Ohio.

Orlynda Bieble (class of 1920, Illinois Training School, Chicago), to John Zink, Jr., September 1. At home, Chicago.

Chas Buehler (class of 1922, Springfield City Hospital, Springfield, O.), to Paul Millenbruck, October 1. At home, Springfield.

Margaret Breen (Union Hospital, Fall River, Mass.), to Thomas F. Burns, M.D., October 16.

Edna K. Bucher (class of 1920, St. Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster, Pa.), to Charles Smithgall, October 9. At home, Lancaster.

Marjorie McCoy Burgess (class of 1916, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City), to J. Westbrook Stoll, September 21.

Catherine Clark (Bellevue Hospital, New York City), to Arthur Benson, M.D., September 22.

Marjorie Conover (class of 1915, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City), to John Wagner, Jr., August 4.

Ada Crawford (class of 1915, Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Ill.), to Hal Ferguson, August 27. At home, Red Oak, Iowa.

Catherine Mary Dalton (class of 1903, St. Vincent's Hospital, Toledo, O.), to James W. Kirkland, August 21. At home, Toledo, O.

Kathleen Davidson (class of 1917, Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y.), to Lawrence Anderson, in October. At home, Norwalk, Ohio.

Mattie Devitt (class of 1922, Ashtabula General Hospital, Ashtabula, O.), to Frederick L. Peere, October 10. At home, Ashtabula, O.

Martha Diebhorn (Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia), to Herbert Spier Warren, October 6.

Mary Dwyer (class of 1920, Georgia Baptist Hospital, Atlanta), to J. G. Dumbauld, in September.

Christina Margaret Donald (Post Graduate Hospital, New York City), to Stewart Montrose McVell, September 10. At home, Stoney, Canada.

Pearl Filley (Hemet Hospital, Erie, Pa.), to J. R. Coeppman, September 12.

Laura M. French (class of 1918, Bridgeport General Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.), to

Albert H. Botsford, September 18. At home, Walnut Beach, Milford, Conn.

Ida M. Fry (class of 1923, Columbia Hospital, Columbia, Pa.), to John C. Evans, October 12. At home, Columbia.

Lucille Goodwin (class of 1923, Georgia Baptist Hospital, Atlanta), to C. J. Harris, September 29.

Louise Hayes (class of 1912, Post Graduate Hospital, New York City), to Ralph M. Pearson, October 9.

Gladys M. Hett (class of 1918, Post Graduate Hospital, New York City), to Richard Rayfult, October 3.

Daisy Hewitt (class of 1921, Mary Lanning Hospital, Hastings, Neb.), to Fay Cramer, November 5.

Geraldine Hooper (class of 1923, Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y.), to H. Ken Thompson, in October. At home, Toronto, Ont.

Ada A. Howe (class of 1922, Memorial Hospital, Pawtucket, R. I.), to Joseph Corvan, November 3.

Vernie M. Huckins (class of 1919, Laconia City Hospital, Laconia, N. H.), to Alfred Sidney Mallorey, September 6.

Clementine Impey (class of 1923, Springfield Hospital, Springfield, Mass.), to Floyd J. Brown, September 30.

Elizabeth Jensen (class of 1920, Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Ill.), to Edward Street, October 6. At home, Waukegan, Ill.

Myrtle E. Kays (class of 1916, Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Ore.), to Marsh H. Goodwin, October 15.

Ruth Keister (class of 1922, Methodist Hospital, Des Moines, Ia.), to J. M. Ellis, November 1. At home, Des Moines.

Hester Lambdin (class of 1922, Ashtabula General Hospital, Ashtabula, O.), to William Henry, September 27. At home, Ashtabula, O.

Jane Lewis (class of 1921, Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y.), to Harry McVittie, September 15. At home, Shortsville, N. Y.

Hermine Louise Love (class of 1916, Homestead Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), to Martin Joseph Power, October 26. At home, Southgate, Los Angeles, Calif.

Helen Laureda McAndrew (class of 1919, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City), to Graham T. Evans, August 19.

Anne Aurret McGee (class of 1917, Charleston General Hospital, Charleston, W. Va.), to C. R. Madden, October 10. At home, Charleston, W. Va.

Irene McMann (class of 1922, Mercy Hospital, Hamilton, Ohio), to Lee Schuler, September 18. At home, Crystal Lake, Ill.

Anne Laurel McNeill (class of 1916, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh), to Paul E. Steele, M.D., November 9. At home, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Louise McWhorter (class of 1922, Georgia Baptist Hospital, Atlanta), to Guy Cotter, August 30.

Anna C. Mason (class of 1914, Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia), to Robert Woodside, September 29. At home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dora Mecklenberg (Great Falls, Montana), to Michael P. Driscoll, September 1. At home, Great Falls.

Grace E. Middlebrook (class of 1910, Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Ill.), to Arthur C. Christopher, October 27. At home, Cincinnati, O.

Rebena Miller (class of 1915, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City), to Gilbert Edmund Haggart, M.D., September 22.

Pauline Moore (class of 1919, Kenosha Hospital, Kenosha, Wis.), to Mathias Lippert, October 22. At home, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Hasel Morgan (class of 1921, St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver, Colo.), to Arthur Gordon, October 11. At home, Keokuk, Iowa.

Norma Munsey (class of 1912, Salem Hospital, Salem, Mass.), to Robert Y. Leatherman, October 23. At home, Doylestown, Pa.

Christine Murphy (class of 1916, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston), to Bernard John Schueren, September 18. At home, Detroit, Mich.

Helga Nordstrom (class of 1905, Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City), to Benjamin Bos, August 7.

Margaret Parker (class of 1920, Bishop Clarkson Memorial Hospital, Omaha, Neb.), to John A. Rowland, August 30. At home, Farnam, Neb.

Elizabeth C. Patterson (class of 1911, University Hospital, Baltimore, Md.), to Henry Remick Nesson, October 15. At home, Chambersburg, Pa., where Mrs. Nesson will continue her work as Superintendent of the Chambersburg Hospital.

Ruth A. Paul (class of 1920, St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa.), to Earl Davis, September 1. At home, Bethlehem, Pa.

Lillian B. Petersen (class of 1922, Springfield Hospital, Springfield, Mass.), to Karl Arvid Frilen, October 20.

Abbie Pemfret (Union Hospital, Fall River, Mass.), to John Mueller, October 13.

Esther Malinda Robbins (class of 1921, Illinois Training School, Chicago), to William Hobart Creighton, August 18. At home, Warsaw, Ind.

Edith Mary Rose (class of 1916, Boulevard Sanitarium, Detroit, Mich.), to Harry W. Passage, October 9. At home, Detroit.

Marie Rose (Union Hospital, Fall River, Mass.), to Joseph Vandal, October 30.

Mable E. Rowe (class of 1921, Ravenswood Hospital, Chicago), to Wilbur E. Eastman, October 3. At home, Chicago.

Irene Rahl (class of 1918, Mercy Hospital, Hamilton, Ohio), to Joseph Sackenheim, September 26. At home, Hamilton, Ohio.

Mary Rutherford (Hamet Hospital, Erie, Pa.), to Theodore Nagel, September 24. At home, Erie, Pa.

Beatrice M. Salisbury (class of 1921, Army School of Nursing), to Howard J. Smith, September 22. At home, San Jose, Calif.

Susan Schaefer (class of 1921, Josephine Hospital, St. Louis), to Joseph A. Manion, November 3. At home, Cleveland, O.

Valentina Schmidt (class of 1921, Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis), to Conrad Degal, in August.

Ethel Schoemover (class of 1920, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.), to Bolton Lack, October 20. At home, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charlotte Schroeder (class of 1916, Madison General Hospital, Madison, Wis.), to Howard Birdall, October 16. At home, Detroit, Mich.

Amelia Schupp (class of 1922, Lutheran

Hospital, St. Louis), to Herman Medler, September 3.

Kathryn Mayer Solts (class of 1920, Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia), to Arthur J. Gumbel, M.D., October 16. At home, Mountville, Pa.

Erna Noel Skinner (class of 1919, Illinois Training School, Chicago), to Herman William Carben, September 23. At home, Chicago.

Josephine E. Smith (class of 1921, Corry Hospital, Corry, Pa.), to Loren C. Mason, October 9. At home, Corry.

Anna Struckmeyer (class of 1906, Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis), to Conrad Schmidt, in August.

Augusta E. Swanson (Hamot Hospital, Erie, Pa.), to Joseph Braggins, August 15. At home, Erie, Pa.

Mollie Kate Tensley (class of 1921, Georgia Baptist Hospital, Atlanta), to W. T. Lavender, September 22.

Bertha Thompson (class of 1919, St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa.), to Thomas Dabell Blair, M.D., October 13. At home, Plainfield, N. J.

May Thompson (class of 1919, Bishop Clarkson Memorial Hospital, Omaha, Neb.), to Theodore Rasmus, October 1. At home, Oakland, Ia.

Ruby Wald (class of 1922, Lakeside Hospital, Chicago), to Dr. Papendorf, September 7.

Lilla Walte (class of 1923, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.), to Richard Dineen, October 6. At home, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Catherine Welsh (class of 1922, St. John's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), to Morris Roach, October 15.

Ethel Maude White (class of 1915, Halstead Hospital, Halstead, Kas.), to Edward G. Schroeder, September 19. At home, Ellenswood, Kas.

Isma W. White (class of 1920, Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N. J.), to Floyd L. Mathews, October 24.

Flores Wilson (class of 1913, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass.), to William Macnaughtan, September 19. At home, Brookline.

Margaret A. Wright (class of 1920, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City), to William Haskett Upson, August 8.

Bess Young (Hamot Hospital, Erie, Pa.), to Andrew Shaffer, October 9. At home, Erie, Pa.

DEATHS

Alice Sweeney Agusta (class of 1903, Massachusetts State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Mass.), June 27, at Medford, Mass.

Victoria E. Armstrong (See September *Journal*). The Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee of the Citizens General Hospital have adopted a memorial expressing the deep loss which the hospital and the community have sustained in the loss of its Superintendent. Miss Armstrong came to the institution just two years ago, and during the entire period of her administration, she devoted herself with untiring energy to the interests of the work to which she had been called. During these two years, the Hospital has grown and developed. Miss Armstrong was a woman of the highest talents as a nurse. In her work she combined the rare faculty of observing every standard of trained nursing, and at the same time, exercising a sympathetic kindness and good cheer that brought comfort and hope to her patients, as she visited them daily, either in the private room or in the midst of the busy wards. As Superintendent, her untiring efforts in bringing her work to the highest standard of efficiency, and her personal devotion to her profession filled those whose privilege it was to be her associates with an enthusiasm that inspired every one to do her best.

Minabel Cook (class of 1905, Hamot Hospital, Erie, Pa.), October 18. While on an errand of mercy, Miss Cook was instantly killed by a speeding automobile. Burial was at Acton, Ont. She was industrial nurse for the Burke Electric Company for the past seven years.

Mrs. C. A. Taline (Marie Edwards, class of 1915, Mercy Hospital, Davenport, Ia.), on November 7. Mrs. Taline was killed in an automobile accident on the grounds of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, Milwaukee. She served as a Red Cross nurse in France during the war. Mrs. Taline was a faithful nurse and with her cheerful disposition helped to alleviate the suffering of

those she nursed. Her sudden death was a shock to her many friends.

Mrs. J. E. Robbins (Ira T. Fish, class of 1905, University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia), at Richmond, California, November 6. Her loss is mourned by her family and friends.

Ellen V. Fox (class of 1906, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.), on August 10.

Allice Gilborne (class of 1903, Illinois Training School, Chicago), of carcinoma, on July 12, in Evanston, at the home of a friend and classmate, Mary McKim. Miss Gilborne was one of the first women to enroll with the American Red Cross service, one of the first to respond at the time of the earthquake in San Francisco, and the Dayton, Ohio, flood. She was a member of the first unit to leave Chicago for overseas service in the World War and later went to Russia on a special mission. Unselfish service was the keynote of her character. She was as keen to bring comfort to the poor as to the rich.

Mrs. G. C. Flores (Katherine Green, class of 1906, New Orleans Sanitarium, New Orleans, La.), on October 24.

Theresa Grupe, on October 6, at Montefiore Hospital. Miss Grupe was a member of the Henry Street Staff for several years. For a year previous to her illness Miss Grupe was associated with the Brooklyn Visiting Nurse Association.

Mrs. Charles North (Florence C. Johnson, class of 1918, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.), on June 5, at Hartford Hospital, following a Cerebral Section.

Mrs. Mary Keenan Connelly (Mary Keenan, class of 1915, Lakeside Hospital, Chicago), September 1, after a long illness of heart trouble. Mrs. Connelly's death means a great loss to her family and friends.

Marjorie Ferauld Lewis (class of 1908, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City), July 26, at the Muhlenburg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J. Miss Lewis was organizer and head nurse of the Visiting Nurse Association, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and was Industrial Nurse with C. Kenyon & Co., Brooklyn. She had been Secretary of the Industrial Nurses' Club from the time of its organization and the Club owes its existence to her efforts. Miss Lewis

went overseas with the Unit from the Presbyterian Hospital.

Mary E. Lewis (class of 1893, Connecticut Training School, New Haven, Conn.), November 5, at her home in Troy, N. Y., after a lingering illness of nearly two years. Miss Lewis was an active member of the Alumnae Association as long as she was able to attend the meetings, and was ever interested and enthusiastic for all progressive measures. She was generous and self-sacrificing and will be greatly missed by her many friends and former patients, especially in New Haven, where she lived for many years after graduating.

Elisabeth Lönhard (class of 1890, Illinois Training School, Chicago), recently. For nearly 25 years Miss Lönhard did private duty nursing and for the past 9 years she had been in charge of the Stock Yards Station of the Chicago Lying-in Hospital. She was a rare sweet spirit of the finest type. Human sympathy and understanding had endeared her to all whom she served.

Mary B. O'Sullivan (class of 1916, Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh), at the Hospital, after a few days' illness of pneumonia.

Mattie M. Perdue (class of 1921, Peninsula General Hospital, Salisbury, Md.), at the hospital, September 25. Miss Perdue was fatally injured by an automobile on September 5; with the same indomitable courage which she has shown since her early school days, she bore her pain. Her great ambition was to become a doctor. She will be sincerely missed by her friends and former patients.

Margaret Spittell (class of 1896, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.), on December 31, 1922.

Mrs. Mahol S. Stevenson, on August 24, at her home in Harpers Ferry, W. Va. Mrs. Stevenson was widely known in Minnesota, as an efficient and devoted public health nurse.

Nell Swain (class of 1920, Watts Hospital, West Durham, N. C.), on August 29, after a long and painful illness which she bore with unprecedented courage and unflinching cheerfulness. Miss Swain was a person of warm affections and a tender heart, as was testified by her daily life. She was constantly over both of sickness, rendering efficient and valuable aid and giving tender sympathy when sorrow entered the home of

friends. Her earthly life, not long in years but intense in beautiful love for her Saviour and uplift for humanity was crowned by a call to the greater service. Burial was at Whiston-Salem, where there were present many sorrowing friends.

Dolores Taylor, a Senior student nurse of Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, died after a week's illness. Miss Taylor is sadly missed by her associates, as she had endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact.

Mrs. Harry Kippleman (Elise Thomas, class of 1910, Reading Hospital, Reading, Pa.). Mrs. Kippleman was an active member of the Alumnae Association, and her death was a great shock; she was the first member of the class to go. She will be greatly missed by

her many friends and associates. The Alumnae Association attended her funeral in a body.

Mary Thulin (class of 1911, Dr. White's Sanitarium, Freeport, Ill.), on October 29. Miss Thulin was on duty in the Veterans' Bureau Hospital, Maywood, Ill., but resigned some time ago. She served two years with the Army of Occupation, overseas, and was in Coblenz for six months. Miss Thulin was loved by all who came in contact with her; she was a faithful nurse, loyal to her profession, and is mourned by a host of friends. Burial was at Davenport, Iowa.

Mary A. Turner (Joseph Price Hospital, Philadelphia), on July 20, of tuberculosis contracted during Army duty.

"At last to be identified!
At last, the lamps upon thy side,
The rest of life to see!
Past midnight, past the morning star!
Past sunrise! Ah! what leagues there are
Between our feet and day."

—Emily Dickinson.

BOOK REVIEWS

INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD ADMINISTRATION. By Lydia Southard, B.A. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$2.

This little textbook of about two hundred pages will be found useful, as its preface states, "with the general administration of a residence hall or similar house where a large number of persons are living together."

Miss Southard, who has had charge of Whittier Hall (one of the dormitory buildings at Teachers College) speaks as one having had a long and varied experience in dealing with the subject.

The text of the book includes chapters on teaching, office management, buying, wall and floor furnishings and coverings, equipment, cleaning, extermination of household pests, etc. A chapter on office management outlines the desirable location for offices as well as indicating their approximate number and equipment. Valuable advice is given to those responsible for engaging, supervising, or discharging employees. The system for card indexing the work of employees will be of interest to housekeepers who have not applied these modern methods to their domestic situation. The chapter on the much neglected subject of extermination of household pests receives the recognition it deserves, and gives much needed information on the subject.

The book does not go into the ratio of administrative officers and employees for the size of a given building or any estimate of quantities of supplies needed in proportion to the size of buildings and work to be done.

From the hospital and nursing stand-

point, the book will be most useful in those chapters dealing with the care of household equipment and supplies. It will be helpful as a reference book in teaching Household Economics to student nurses, and in the administration of residences for nurses and special hospital departments. We recommend it for libraries in Schools of Nursing.

AMY M. HILLIARD, R.N.,

Troy, N. Y.

FOOD FOR THE DIABETIC. By Mary Pascoe Huddleson. The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, \$1.25.

Unlike most manuals for diabetics, the book written by Mary Pascoe Huddleson is modern. In the last few years there has been rapid improvement in the successful treatment of diabetes. Books written several years ago have now become more or less obsolete. Miss Huddleson's book, "Food for the Diabetic" or "What to eat and how to calculate it with common household measures," though modern, has its good and bad points.

This book deals with the balanced diet for the diabetic rather than the haphazard unbalanced diets of former writers. The explanation of the relation of one food factor to the other factors is very clear and valuable. It is shown in the manual that it does not matter much what kinds of food are ingested by the diabetic from the standpoint of nutrition; however, it does bring out the advantages of certain classes of food, such as coarse vegetables and bran muffins, for regulating constipation and as "fillers."

There is also much good material such

as what diabetes really is; sources of body energy, the use of food in the body, diabetic recipes, examination of urine; and a good list of "do's" and "don'ts" for every diabetic.

While the use of measuring cups, spoons, and rulers as a means of determining the amount of a diet are not accurate, in a great many clinic cases this is necessary and is infinitely better than using no measures at all. It is most important to impress on the mind of every diabetic the necessity for accuracy in weighing foods.

The book is filled with material to suit the practical needs of the diabetic patient, especially its recipes. There is always a place awaiting such an author and "Food for the Diabetic" is well done.

LUTE THOUTT, A.B.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

CURES. By James J. Walsh, M.D. 291 pages. D. Appleton and Company, New York. Price, \$2.

The author calls this "the story of the cures that fail" and seems to have had considerable amusement in the writing of it. This is particularly true of the Chapter, "Cures with a Punch" in which he describes the use of rattlesnake oil and many more offensive remedies. Some of the other Chapter headings are "Magnets and Some Wonderful Cures"; "Absent Treatment, Distance Cures"; "Hypnotism"; "Appliance Cures"; "Manipulation Cures"; "Mystical Cures"; "Psychonanalysis and Cure." The story of all cures seems to show their dependence upon the faith of the patients in the system, whatever it may have been. This is well summed up by one of Dr. Walsh's illustra-

tions. A young tubercular physician asked his own physician if he should take a cure for tuberculosis in vogue at the time. To which the older man replied: "Oh, yes, take it by all means, and take it now while it cures, for after a while it will be found that it does not cure and then of course it will do you no good, and you will have missed your chance."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF POWER. By Captain J. A. Hadfield, M.A. (Oxon.), M.B. (Edin.). The Macmillan Company, New York. 54 pages. Price, 75 cents.

This compact, well organized, and readable little book was written by one who has seen much of the havoc of war in an English Neurological War Hospital. Says the author, "The increasing demand for the power and energy requisite to face the strain (of modern life) compels us to investigate the sources of their supply." He reveals such sources by discussion of such topics as "The Mental Factor in Fatigue," "The Conversion of the Instincts," and "Energy and Rest."

THE LAND OF HEALTH. By Grace T. Hallock and C. E. A. Winslow. With a chapter on Exercise by Walter Camp. Charles E. Merrill Company, New York. Price, 74 cents.

This little book of 208 pages, many of which are illustrated, is the first of the series of health texts by these writers of fascinating health literature. It is intended for young children and is admirably adapted to their needs, as the health precepts so essential to the healthy living of every child are charmingly embodied in story form.

SOCIAL WORK IN HOSPITALS. By Ida M. Cannon, R.N., Chief of Social Service, Massachusetts General Hospital. A new and revised edition of this standard work. 240 pages. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. Price, \$1.50.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS. By Edward H. Ochaner, M.D. Second edition. 56 pages. Well illustrated. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis. Price, 75 cents.

A series of brief descriptions of exercises the author has found useful for post-operative and other cases in his own practice. There is no discussion of the application of particular exercises to particular needs.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON THE CARE OF CHILDREN. By Mary E. Bayley, R.N. E. P. Dutton Company, New York. Price, \$3.50.

A compilation of articles which have appeared in the *Ladies Home Journal*, *The Delineator*, and *The Designer*. The introduction is by Virgil P. Gibney, M.D.

BOOKS RECEIVED

DIRECTORY OF CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES OF GREATER NEW YORK. Child Welfare Federation, 505 Pearl Street, New York City. Price, 50 cents.

An unusually convenient handbook.

SURGERY OF THE SPINE AND EXTREMITIES. By R. Tunstall Taylor, M.D. 550 pages. 604 illustrations. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. Price, \$7.50.

PRACTICAL URINALYSIS FOR NURSES. By F. W. Marquardt, M.D. Third edition, revised. 46 pages. Chicago Medical Book Company, Chicago, Ill. Price, 80 cents.

CIVILIZATION AND THE MEXICAN. By Arthur I. Kendall. 231 pages. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. Price, \$2.50.

PHYSIO-THERAPY TECHNIC. By C. M. Sampson, M.D. Illustrated. 434 pages. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis. Price, \$6.50.

A comprehensive work, based on the author's experience in Army, U. S. Public Health, and Veterans' Bureau hospitals.

INTERNATIONAL CLINICS. Volumes II and III. Thirty-third series. Illustrated and indexed. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$2.50 each.

Each volume contains articles of value by well known writers on Insulin, Medical Diagnosis and Treatment, Surgery, Morbid Psychology, Pediatrics, etc.

THE MATERNITY CENTER ROUTINES have been revised and are for sale at 40 cents a copy. (Maternity Center Association, 370 7th Avenue, New York City.

They include the Routines for prenatal, delivery and postpartum nursing care, and the conduct of Doctors' Clinics and Mothers' Classes.

They are illustrated with 48 pictures. A series of 8 Mothers' Club talks are given in brief with illustrations suggesting exhibit material to use.

Too Late for Classification.—The Mississippi State Board of Examiners of Nurses will meet for examination and registration in Jackson, Miss., January 7 and 8, 1924. Ernestine Bryson Roberts, Secretary, Houston, Miss.

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"No More Diphtheria"

THIS is the headline of a page in a recent issue of The Saturday Evening Post. It is an announcement of one of the leading life insurance companies, which shows the importance these companies attach to spreading the story of diphtheria prevention.

Yet, effective as this publicity must be, it cannot compare with the potential power of the personal message of the nurse. Her intimate association in the home—the confidence placed in her by the parent, offers an unusual opportunity for the dissemination of information that may be the means of saving thousands of lives.

It is the nurse who can convince the mother of the need of the Schick Test as no one else can do. It is the nurse who can show the parent how Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture builds up the immunity against diphtheria that will protect the child for years.

In caring for the children, the nurse's danger is all too often

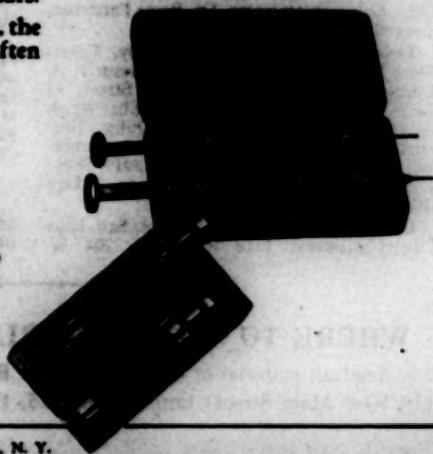
forgotten, for although adult years have lessened the susceptibility to the disease, the nurse herself is frequently the victim.

The N. Y. C. Department of Health recently announced an improvement in the Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin formula—a reduction of the amount of toxin used, without lessening its value. This new formula is now offered by E. R. Squibb & Sons, who produce it. Its advantage lies in avoiding the severe reaction which sometimes follows the treatment of adults and older children. It was the one thing needed to perfect the product.

You can secure this improved product by specifying Squibb's Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture, New Formula.

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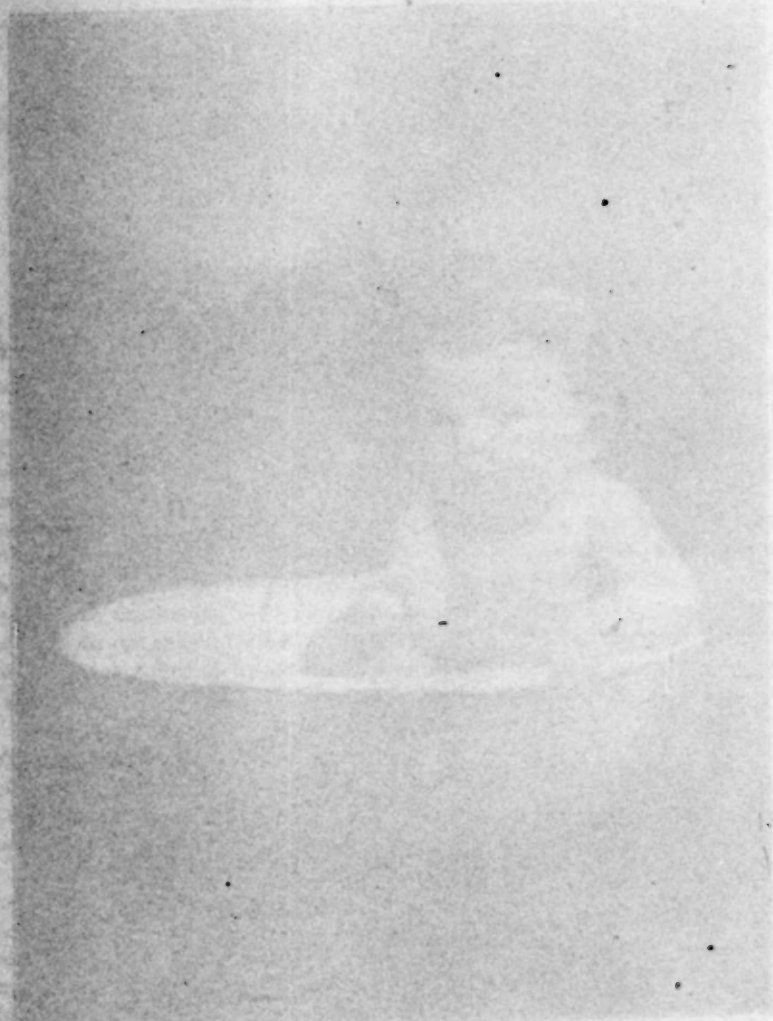
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The artist's work is a study in the human form, capturing the essence of movement and emotion. The figure is depicted in a dynamic pose, with the head tilted back and the arms raised, suggesting a moment of intense expression or a gesture of surrender. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the contours of the body against a dark background. The overall composition is balanced and aesthetically pleasing, reflecting the artist's skill in capturing the human form in a powerful and evocative manner.